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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SHIFTING POLITICAL ALINEMENTS

UP TO THE VERY EVE of the National Progressive party's convention there continues that remarkable shifting about of allegiances which has characterized this year's politics, and there is a casting about for new issues upon which to carry on the coming campaign. Colonel Roosevelt's new "boss issue" against Governor Wilson, and the desertions from the Taft and the Roosevelt ranks secure the greatest amount of attention from the editorial pens before the formal notifications of the candidates open the battle in earnest. On the one hand, Republican officeholders like Herbert Knox Smith and Francis W. Bird give up their positions to take active part in launching the new organization, so that the Chicago *Post* (Prog. Rep.) exclaims: "Even its warmest friends do not appreciate the vitality of the new-party movement!" On the other, prominent one-time Roosevelt partizans, such as Governors Deneen and Osborn and Senators Borah and Works, announce either that as Republicans they will not leave the old party, or that as progressives they will support the progressive candidate nominated at Baltimore. And these desertions bring acrid queries from hostile Democratic and Republican papers asking how long it will be until all Mr. Roosevelt's followers have left him.

Regular Democrats in their utterances seem to be trying to forget the scars of the convention struggle in their confidence of party victory under Wilson, while regular Republicans, even many who are not entirely satisfied with the Taft nomination and the present party management, will vote for the President, and try to accomplish whatever party reform may be needed "from within." But the more independent progressive, observes the Newark *News* (Ind.), may look at the situation from one of two viewpoints. He may consider that nothing can be expected from the Republican party, whose bosses "can not be shaken from their hold on strategic points," and must be left "high and dry." He may concede "the sincerity and practical grasp" of Wilson, and still retain a distrust of the Democracy; he may admit "Wilson's nomination to be directly from the citizens and without taint of obligation to any boss" while noting the "fact that the old corrupt bosses kept themselves in the ranks by acquiescing in Wilson's nomination, and where they can not get any hold on Wilson they are sure to get a good grip on more or less backboneless Congressmen, with the result of putting what may be insuperable obstacles in Wilson's way." Hence he would be led "to support a third party as the best practical way of achieving needed reform." Or he might argue that the Democratic party under Wilson "is destined to become the true progressive party." Against a progressive candidate and a progressive rank and file "the old-time bosses can not stand." Moreover, we read:

"A new element of younger men will be the leaders and hold the strategic political positions. The old corrupt machines will be sloughed off, and the party under a new guidance express its true sympathies and abilities, relieved of incompetent and usurping direction, and free to enter upon new problems, owing nothing to the corrupting forces of selfish business exploiters. . . . . .

"The practical difficulties in the way of a successful third-party movement are enormous, and aggravated by the personal friction and distrust raised by some of its leaders. So sweeping a change is unnecessary, as the Democratic party is ready and willing to serve the same objects."

The first diagnosis, needless to say, is the one to commend itself irresistibly to the editors of *The Outlook*. And prominent among the Progressive dailies which declare for progress through a new Progressive party are the Philadelphia *North American*, Chicago *Tribune* and *Post*, Kansas City *Star*, Emporia *Gazette*, the Munsey papers, the New York *Evening Mail*, San Francisco *Bulletin*, Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, and Los Angeles *Express* and *Tribune*. But the New York *Evening Post* most vigorously assails this position and sees no reason why any sane progressive need fight his principles under any banner save those of a progressive Democracy. The logic of this presentation of the case seems no less incontrovertible to a group of important papers, including the independent Springfield *Republican*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *World*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Dallas *News*, and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and in Wisconsin two strong La Follette papers, *The Journal*, of Milwaukee, and *The Wisconsin State Journal*, of Madison.

The Outlook's answer to the question—which it admits is being asked all over the country—why those who believe in progressive principles should not vote the Democratic ticket, runs in part as follows:

"These progressives recognize that the Baltimore convention, while it nominated a progressive man for the Presidency, strengthened rather than weakened the hold of the Democratic bosses in their several States. They had eyes for other events in that convention besides the vote that finally determined the nomination. They know that that nomination was not the

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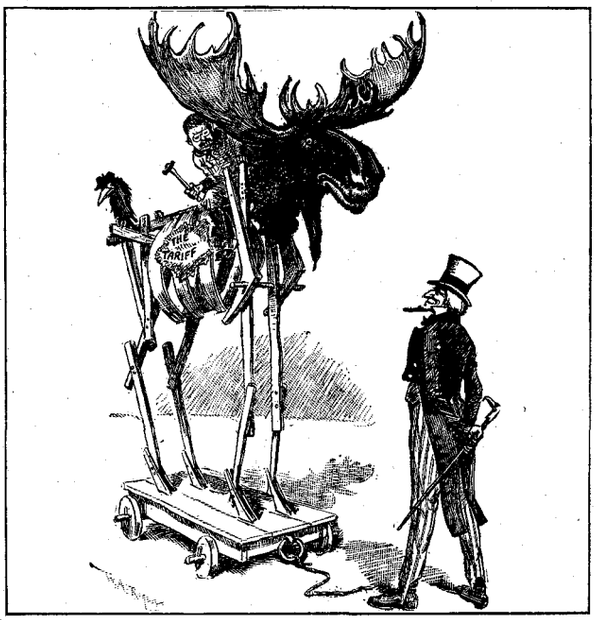
spontaneous action of a converted oligarchy, but that it came only as a result of the acquiescence of bosses in what they came to believe was the best policy. . . . . .

"These progressives, however, find that they are no longer confined to a choice of two kinds of corrupt machines; that they no longer need to decide whether the partnership between political bosses and industrial bosses shall bear a Democratic or a Republican label; they see in the formation of the National Progressive party a chance to get rid of this partnership altogether. They see in the very principles upon which the party is founded, and in the very occasion which brought it into existence, the same assurance that it will be the impregnable enemy of corrupt partnership as that which made it evident from the beginning that the Republican party would be unalterably opposed to slavery. . . . . .

"These progressives thus refuse to follow Wilson, not because they distrust the man, but because they will not ally themselves with his party's organization or indorse his party's creed."

In the same issue the Contributing Editor writes in further explanation:

"The fight at Baltimore was not, as at Chicago, to eliminate the bosses, and, incidentally, to nominate a certain candidate; it was to persuade the bosses into themselves nominating Dr. Wilson, thus securing the perpetuation of their own control in their several States. Mr. Sullivan, of Illinois, Mr. Taggart, of Indiana, and others like them, brought about Dr. Wilson's nomination; Mr. Murphy acquiesced at the end. Dr. Wilson's victory would not mean the dethronement of these men; it would mean their perpetuation in power. . . . Therefore the Democratic bosses are earnestly for him. My victory would mean the overthrow of the big Republican bosses; and therefore it is no wonder that they prefer party ruin as an alternative."



WHERE'S THE REST OF HIM, THEODORE?
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

This presentation of the "boss issue" appears to the New York *Evening Post* as nothing less than "a discreditable effort to shuffle away from the plain facts." Wilson's anti-boss record, it declares, "is much clearer and stronger than Roosevelt's," and, besides, "in the preparations for his campaign Governor Wilson has given every proof of his intention to keep it out of the hands of the bosses." Woodrow Wilson "may be fairly open to many criticisms, but the attack which Mr. Roosevelt and *The Outlook* make upon him is so notoriously unfounded that it falls to the ground of itself, damaging nobody but those who cook it up." "Utterly false," agrees the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* "the Democratic nominee and the Democratic bosses have nothing in common, . . . nothing but mutual disgust." Mr. Roosevelt himself knows, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, that the Wilson administration of the United States "would be as free from boss domination as the Wilson administration of New Jersey has been." *The Republican* then goes on to point out weak places in the Roosevelt "boss record." Elsewhere it sets forth its belief that these and like considerations will hold the Democratic radicals for Governor Wilson "to the last man," while

"Such impressive declarations as that by Louis D. Brandeis in urging progressives of all parties to give 'enthusiastic support' to Governor Wilson indicates that Mr. Roosevelt is not going to poll even the full strength of the progressives who have hitherto been actively supporting the progressive movement in the Republican party. With independent progressives like Brandeis supporting Wilson and straight Republican progressives like La Follette, Cummins, and Governor Hadley standing nominally at least by the party ticket, Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate is likely to do no more than divide the normal Republican vote with President Taft so far as to throw a considerable number of hitherto Republican States into the Wilson column."

But to the Roosevelt papers the nomination of Woodrow Wilson is, at best, to use the Emporia *Gazette's* phrase, "a progressive nomination by a reactionary party." There could be no greater contrast, according to the Boston *Journal*, than that "between the Democrats made up of irreconcilable elements claiming a progressive title, and the Progressive party of the nation made up wholly of men who revolted against privilege and cast it off, and devoted solely to constructive work for the people." The Philadelphia *North American*, asked, like *The Outlook*, to explain its stand for Roosevelt after championing the candidacy of Governor Wilson for the Democratic nomination, offers a number of reasons, but emphasizes the argument that

"Only a victory won by a movement absolutely opposed to both old party systems can prove really effective and lasting. Governor Wilson's election would be a great moral triumph for the progressive cause. How practical would be the results is purely problematical. . . . . .

"There would be the restoration and elevation of Democratic bosses, who would be just as much the servants of special privilege as the beaten Republican bosses. Whatever good measures Mr. Wilson as President might get through, and that would be entirely a problematical matter, the machine would be perpetuated."

Reports have it that differences of opinion have developed between Roosevelt leaders over the methods to be pursued in various States. Local conditions in some cases call for a brand-new organization, with a third ticket from Governor to tax-collector. This was the procedure in Michigan. Elsewhere, as in Pennsylvania, the Roosevelt followers control the Republican machinery, and wish to keep that in their grasp and use it to elect Roosevelt electors and State officers. Certain complications in the Electoral College are predicted, as was fully explained in these pages two weeks ago. Colonel Roosevelt tells his newspaper interviewers that all these matters will be settled by the convention which meets next week in Chicago. The Philadelphia *North American* explains that "what appears to be a weakness in the Progressive battle is really its greatest source of strength. It arises from the clash of opinions deeply rooted in the very fundamentals of Progressivism, the only controversy among the Progressives being as how best to make effective the policies on which there is little or no divergence of opinion." But Republican papers like the New York *Press* and *Tribune* agree with the Boston *Transcript* in having no doubt whatever of "a very large split in the Roosevelt party between the leaders," a split which probably "extends down the line and divides the people."

A more definite presentation of the issues and aims of the new party is anticipated when the convention meets in Chicago. And this first week in August, the week also of the formal notifications and speeches of acceptance of the regular Republican and Democratic nominees, is expected to reveal in some measure the actual lines upon which this campaign

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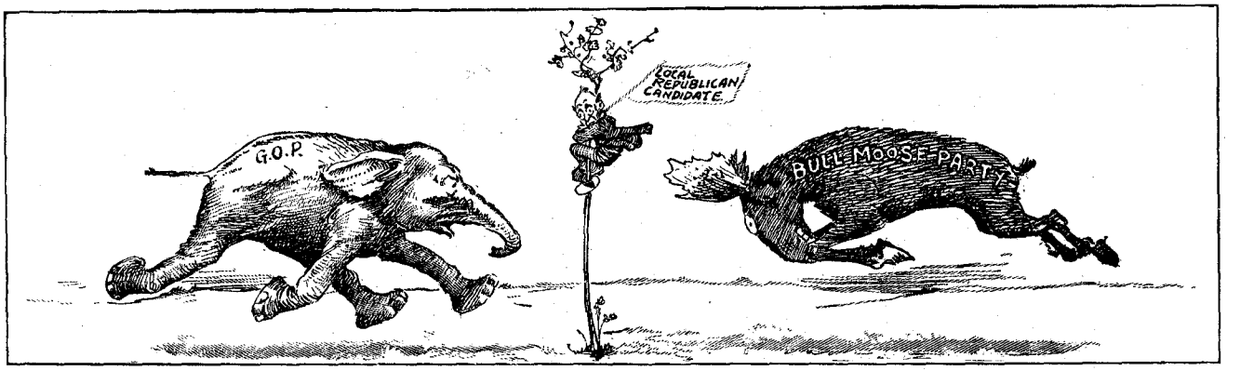


DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

is to be fought. It is a "three-cornered fight." But most observers expect it to develop into a duel. All seem to agree that Governor Wilson will remain in the running. The fight in November, declares the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.), is between him and Mr. Taft—"the third-term party will be as dead as a doornail before October winds begin to blow." Nay, rather, we read in the neighboring Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Prog. Rep.), as the campaign progresses, the contest will develop into one between Colonel Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. "The candidacy of President Taft will resolve itself into mere farce."

"RECALL" BY IMPEACHMENT

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON once disgustedly described impeachment as "the scarecrow of the Constitution," but even a scarecrow has its uses, and the press are now noting a case where the mere threat of it, the shadow of the scarecrow, has induced a judge to "recall" himself by resignation. The resignation was telegraphed by Judge Cornelius H. Hanford while the last witnesses in the House investigation of the serious charges against him were waiting to testify, and caused the government probers to relent and go home before rendering a decision. The New York *World* thinks the "scarecrow" has virtue and may be made a very living thing; that "there are times when the impeachment is deadlier than any recall." The New York *Press* remarks:

"If the opponents of the recall for Federal judges wish to stop that movement they can do no better than to revive the almost obsolete practise of impeachment, whenever its revival is justified, to show that for cases of judicial dereliction of duty which are aggravated this form of removing judges affords the necessary remedy for the people."

The New York *Call* (Socialist) is not so deeply imprest with the instruments of justice as with the thought, cheering to Socialism, that—

"He [Judge Hanford] was able, during his career, to get away with some raw stuff. He shook down railroads, land companies, and plutes. But he went up against the real game when he tackled a Socialist and tried to make Socialism ground for depriving a man of citizenship."

Concerning Hanford, most of the newspapers are not so easily pacified as the government prosecutors were. Whether the House shall proceed with impeachment proceedings is at this writing doubtful. Whether President Taft will accept the resignation apparently will be determined by the nature of the report from the sub-committee that went to Seattle. The charges of drunkenness and temperamental unfitness urged against the judge by Congressman Victor Berger, the Socialist, are declared by some of the newspapers to have been sufficiently proved by testimony. There are such blunt comments as this from the New York *Herald:*

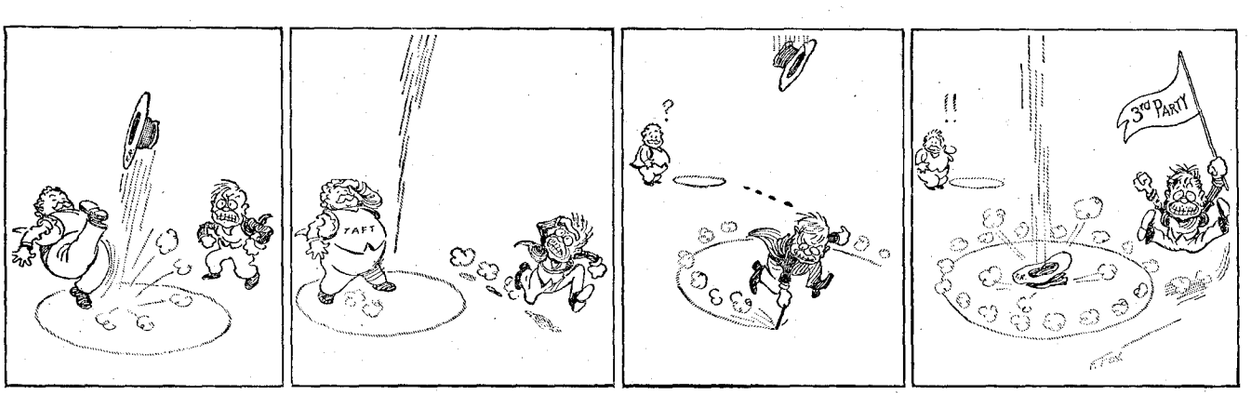
"Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, of Seattle, doubtless acted wisely in resigning from the bench of the United States District Court. Scores testified to having seen him drunk on the bench, in the street, even in the gutter. Evidently the bench is no place for him. . . . . .

"In one of his sober moments the Judge probably realized that the case would go against him, and he quit rather than be forced off the bench, perhaps with more dire consequences. It remains to be seen whether Congress will let him extricate himself from his difficulties by that method."

The resignation amounts to a confession of disqualification for office, think many papers, and is an admission that the impeachment inquiry was justified. A dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American* says that the resignation was "to save Richard A. Ballinger, former Secretary of the Interior, James A. Kerr, E. D. McCord, and other equally prominent attorneys from important disclosures, and to prevent the exposures of his connections with companies in which he held stock for which he paid nothing."

The Judge's own explanation is that his health was breaking down. Immediately after he resigned he issued this statement:

"The almost constant strain under which I have worked



THE VERY IDEA OF TRYING TO KICK THAT HAT OUT OF THE RING!
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post.*

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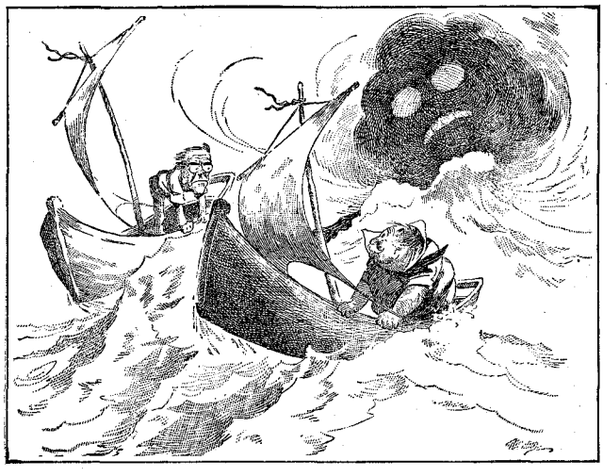
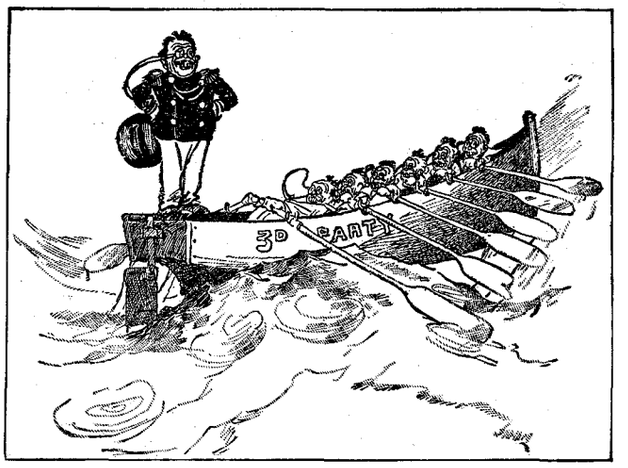


"BILL, I'M 'FEARED THIS IS GONA BE SOME GALE."
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.



"Oh, I am the cook and the captain bold
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And the bosun tight and the midshipmite
And the crew of the captain's gig."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP.

for more than twenty-two years has taxed, but not exhausted, my power of endurance. I am not likely to have a vacation of rest, but a change of occupation will bring relief. I intend to practise law in Seattle.

"In the investigation which has been conducted by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives, much testimony has been offered by witnesses who know me and by others who do not. I am grateful for the commendation of those who have spoken and written in my favor; and as for those who have maligned me, I only wish to say that I would be ashamed of myself if I had not incurred the enmity of such people as they are.

"A judge is never so sure of being right as when his work has been criticized unfairly. Without boasting, in view of all that has been and may be said of and concerning myself and my work, I am glad that my record is what it is."

Unfriendly critics receive this announcement without sympathetic emotion. "While illness is given as the reason," remarks the New York *Call* (Socialist), "it is possible that it was merely one of those attacks of drowsiness to which he is subject." The Philadelphia *Press* makes the caustic observation that "the threat of impeachment makes him sick." The Washington *Times* ignores the excuse altogether, and holds that the case should not be allowed to drop:

"All these things should be investigated to the bottom. It is charged that Judge Hanford resigned in the hope of putting an end to revelations that would involve other people. The resignation ought not to be allowed to have that effect. If there has been pollution of the stream of justice at its source, if powerful business interests and influential attorneys have made a mockery and a fraud of the Federal court, if systematic perversion of all the judicial decencies has been the common practise, then everybody who can be shown to have participated in this reeking conspiracy should be traced out and punished to the limit.

"The House Judiciary Committee will not do its full duty if it allows the case to be discontinued here."

Possibly the mention of the name of Richard A. Ballinger in the case made it more exciting for anti-Taft papers. The deputy prosecuting attorney charged that Ballinger, Judge Hanford, and others had ruined a shipbuilding firm by throwing it into a receivership. *The Labor World* (Spokane) heads an editorial "Birds of a Feather," alleging that "the gang that supported Ballinger now supports Judge Hanford. . . . Both Ballinger and Hanford are residents of Seattle, Washington. Both have for years assisted eastern capitalists to loot the great Northwest. Both have, in fact, been associated in a number of financial enterprises and in 'legal actions.' Ballinger was assisted out of office by an aroused public, and Hanford's turn is next." The New York *Daily People* (Socialist) prefers to compare Hanford with John J. McNamara. "Both, during their incumbency, were dynamiting society—the one with legal, the other with civic malfeasance." The parallel ends, this writer avers, when they are brought to trial—one confesses, the other is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

A SELF-DISSOLVING "BEEF-TRUST"

ON PAPER, the so-called "Beef Trust" has been dissolved, but few of the editors take the announcement with more than a mild curiosity, and even the most optimistic make no pretensions to being able to see a coming reduction in prices. Attorneys for the packers assure the government prosecutor that all of the stockholders of the National Packing Company, representing approximately three hundred and fifty packing plants, valued at $50,000,000, have claimed their holdings and that the organization has wound up its business. The Armour, Swift, and Morris companies divide the assets. The National Car Line Company, which operated the refrigerator cars, is also declared to be dissolved and its properties apportioned among its founders. Federal prosecution will be dropt if Attorney-General Wickersham approves and the House Judiciary Committee does not feel interested in an inquiry into further operations of the "Beef Trust's" methods. The New York *Commercial* says of the dissolution that "government lawyers, from Attorney-General Wickersham down to District-Attorney Wilkerson, make assurances that in any case this will be enforced, so that there shall be no shadow of a pretense that it will be a mere paper dissolution, as was charged at one time by suspicious critics *in re* the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trusts. The different companies will now resume their old competitive basis, and the change will extend to all the subsidiary branches and distributing agencies in the United States." But *The Commercial* can see no assurance in this that the price of meat will be reduced. The force of the contention made by the defendants about the cause of high prices remains undiminished,—

"This is the greatly lessened production of beeves, sheep, and swine as compared with the increasing demand for it as food. The evidence of this is incontestable, especially as the export demand for drest beef has grown quite as much as the necessities of domestic use. Australia and Argentina pour forth a steady volume of refrigerated carcasses to meet the European call, but the pressure on the United States does not diminish in spite of

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insufficiency for the home market. If the ratio of animal supply does not increase, it goes without saying that meat prices must advance.

"No trenchancy of reform in the present or any methods of manufacture and distribution of butchers' meat will avail till some new method of raising the animals needed comes into use. The old range system no longer suffices. The still older plan of cattle raising as a part of the regular farm output may again come into vogue as an auxiliary. But whatever the cure, if there is to be one, of high meat prices, [it] will not inure from any dissolution of the packers' trust."

The Baltimore *Sun* fears the dissolution may result in even higher prices:

"It would have been much more satisfactory if there had been 'a distribution of the assets' in the form of lower prices for meat among the householders of the country. If the death of the Meat Trust is to be followed, like that of the Oil Trust, by a further rise in the price of its products, everybody will wish it had stayed alive. When you go to market this week you will find out how much this 'dissolution' has benefited you."

There are editors, too, who believe that the only way to make sure of a Beef Trust's death is to lift the tariff from meat. The Indianapolis *News* discovers some evidences that the packers were quick to forestall threatened competition from Argentina and Australia by building plants in those countries, and concludes that "trusts could not have grown so strong as to reach out and threaten even the possibility of foreign competition" if the Sherman Anti-trust Law had been enforced from the beginning.

The Milwaukee *Free Press* is distinguished as one of the few papers impatient of the suspicions so generally entertained about the sincerity of public officials in this instance and in other enforcements of the Sherman Law.

"The temper of a large portion of the public unfortunately is such that the questions most frequently asked are not: Is the Sherman Anti-trust Law strong enough for what it was designed to accomplish? Is it, finally, a good law, and is it founded upon sound and wise policy? The question most frequently asked is: Are the officials of the Federal Government, from the President on down, and the Federal courts sincere and honest in their enforcement of the law? In itself this question is significant of a dangerous distrust and, being continually asked, it breeds greater distrust and deeper cynicism.

"Among the more thoughtful this distrust is, of course, not uppermost in the mind. Fortunately, too, the Republican platform has pronounced in favor of a program which will be equivalent to a test of the real and final efficiency of the Sherman Law and of the soundness and wisdom of the policy upon which that law is based. Its advocacy of a Federal trade commission and President Taft's advocacy of a Federal incorporation act look in that direction. By contrast, and characteristically, the Democratic party, in its platform, does not recognize the existence of a problem and simply promises a strict enforcement of the law. Mr. Roosevelt, also characteristically, considers the problem already solved, because he has arrived at the conclusion that the Sherman Law is antiquated and all wrong in the first place. Both courses, of course, are extreme and neither, therefore, promises to be a real contribution to the solution of the problem."

The Jersey City *Journal* eliminates tariff and all other politics from the situation. The dissolution will finally put the "Beef Trust," as a trust, out of business, it says. Meanwhile,—

"Each city should provide official slaughter houses and thus control the meat business so that a monopoly will hereafter be impossible."

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THERON E. CATLIN,

Whose campaign cost so much that it may cost him his seat in Congress.

MR. CATLIN'S COSTLY ELECTION

WHETHER a higher standard in politics is indicated or only a distinction rather too finely drawn to be non-partizan is puzzling the press in the case of Congressman Theron E. Catlin (Rep.) of Missouri. The House Committee on Elections, in voting by a majority of 6 Democrats to 3 Republicans to report that he had not been properly elected, charged that he had spent too much money to obtain his seat, but made no allegations of corrupt methods. By the Congressman's sworn statement, he spent personally only $550 in the campaign, and this is well within the limit of $600 set by the Missouri law. That his father, a millionaire tobacco man, spent upward of $10,000 in addition to this is the basis of controversy. A minority report said to be forthcoming from the Committee may further disturb the balancing of the scales by asserting that Patrick F. Gill, Democratic opponent of Catlin in the election, and recommended by the Committee to succeed to the seat, would also have to be disqualified because he spent about $1,200, or twice as much as the Missouri law permits. There is no very hostile comment upon Catlin, even from the papers who ask that he be unseated. The bluntest remarks are in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem).:

"Buying seats in the national House of Representatives and the United States Senate is an indulgence of the immoderately rich that is growing increasingly unpopular. It was formerly tolerated as an unavoidable evil. Twenty years ago, Mr. Lorimer, once put over, would have been as safe as a member of the British Parliament is to-day after having arrived in his seat through expenditure that is indirectly bribery. A generation ago the arrival of Mr. Catlin by means of Papa Catlin's cash would have been neither winked at nor balked at, but considered a matter of course. There is now a lively demand for a square deal for the dollarless candidate, and for an end of bribery, direct or indirect, by dollared candidates."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), while opposed to seeing Catlin retain the seat and while interpreting the case as meaning that American public opinion is set against the accomplishment of political ends by force of wealth, adds that the present case is as "mild" a one as could well be imagined: "Compared with the outgivings of the treasury of Uncle Ike Stephenson, who still holds a seat among the conscript fathers in the Senate, this was but the small dust of the balance."

The Washington *Times* (Prog. Rep.), too, is reminded of Stephenson. It points out an absurdity in a Congressman spending all but $2,000 of his two years' salary in getting elected. "But it seems tough to fire a Missouri man for spending $13,000, while a Wisconsin man who admits spending $107,000 getting nominated, to say nothing of election expenses, is handed a neatly engrossed vindication of title to his seat." A different stand, tho also on middle ground, is taken by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.):

"The fact that a man's title to an office is vitiated by illegal expenditure does not carry the conclusion that a minority candidate should have the office."

Congressman Catlin's most ardent supporter is the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). It sees in the situation simply that the Democrats have the power to unseat and "will throw out Mr. Catlin because they construe their mission to play politics."

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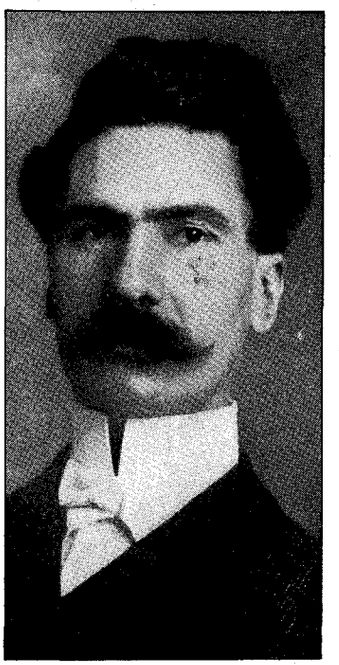
GOVERNOR BLEASE

THE EXCHANGE OF ABUSE between the Governor of South Carolina and his critics leaves the Roosevelt-Taft campaign distinctly in the rear, and makes some editorial observers wonder what the next advance step along this line will be. Sympathy is exprest for South Carolina by the Columbia *State*, which remarks that no matter what the merits of the case, "the fact can not be blinked that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to Canada, this State is shamed in the eyes of millions of Americans." Bitter language by the people will not lighten the calamity, says this able and influential South Carolina paper, any more than the Governor's "vile words" are a defense. Gov. Cole L. Blease, who is accused of making money by manipulating the State dispensary system and by pardoning convicts who could show gratitude in a substantial way, is the man who has given his State this nation-wide attention. As another feature of the case Mr. William J. Burns and the dictagraph appear again, and the detective is quoted from the witness stand as saying that the San Francisco graft cases were infinitesimal compared with conditions which have existed in South Carolina. A special investigating committee from the South Carolina legislature is hearing the evidence in Augusta, in the neighboring State of Georgia. The attorney for this committee, Thomas B. Felder of Atlanta, is the object of special attention from Governor Blease in the way of epithets, profanity, and even a challenge to pistol shots. The Governor offers $200 reward for Felder's arrest if the attorney ever sets foot on South Carolina soil. This is based on letters purporting to have been written by Felder to a member of the South Carolina dispensary board proposing a graft scheme. Felder replies that these letters were forgeries.



COLE L. BLEASE.
His ministerial aspect fails to convince his critics.

In the Governor's reported opinion, the members of the investigating committee are "guttersnipes" and "political prostitutes." "If they will come to me I will call them something that will make any man in South Carolina fight." Not only will he "shoot it out" on the streets with them; he also offers "$1,000 to any man who will get Tom Felder two feet on this side of the Savannah River and let me be present."

The prosecution is attempting to establish three main points:

1. That as State senator, Blease planned to control and be a profit-sharer in the money South Carolina should receive from liquor sales by organizing a legislators' syndicate.

2. That he took "protection money" from "blind tigers" in Charleston, out of collections amounting from $3,500 to $5,000 a month.

3. That another source of graft was found in pardons for convicts. It is charged that Samuel J. Nichols of Spartanburg was his go-between in these cases. A Burns detective reported that he experimented with Nichols in the presence of a dictagraph in a Washington hotel. Some of the conversation recorded runs:

MR. NICHOLS.—"But I will tell you; I think this about it; I think if we can get your man out, I think we ought to agree on a minimum fee of, say, $15,000; $5,000 to go to me and $5,000 to the Governor. . . . The only thing is that he might think he doesn't want to take any action before the election, but I know he will take action after the election, because he needs the money for the election."

The detective testified that this was agreed to, and that $500 of the sum was put on deposit in a Spartanburg bank on account.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, which recently was one of the Governor's objects of wrath, argues that "of course the very fact that such allegations should be lodged against the Chief Executive of a proud State is humiliating to the last degree, and enough to cause all patriotic South Carolinians to hang their heads in shame." The most unfeeling comment, however, greets his fashion of trying to answer hostile criticism. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* points out an anomaly in the "superpoliceman of South Carolina pleading to be given a chance to shoot down his enemies in the streets":

"The public does not want to know whether Governor Blease will fight. It does want to know whether he can be bought and has been bought. Public opinion will be more favorable to him when his hot Southern blood cools and he gives up the idea of battle. And Mr. Felder would do better to insist that he can prove his charges than to assert that he is willing to fight Governor Blease."

The Charlotte *Observer* is one of the few papers able to find in the situation something to cheer the heart of the accused Governor It doubts that "the evidence produced at Augusta" is "of a character to satisfy the public that Blease has been caught grafting." But while it has "some doubts on that score," continues *The Observer*, "it has none whatever on another": "Felder's detective tactics are going to arouse South Carolina sympathy for Blease and may re-elect him Governor."

A DEMOCRATIC TRUST PROGRAM

IN THE ABSENCE of a recommendation from the Stanley Committee for the dissolution of the Steel Trust, and in view of the seeming impossibility of Congressional action at this session upon the committee's legislative proposals, the press find the presentation of the Stanley report to be a political, rather than a legislative event. Here at the very opening of the campaign comes a comprehensive scheme for trust regulation. And, tho strictly speaking it represents only the personal opinions of certain Democratic Congressmen, it is generally taken as showing the policy favored by the party, and it is even asserted that it has received the stamp of approval of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. The very fact that the nine members of the committee managed to produce five different reports indicates the political divergence on this subject. The various documents, remarks a New York editor, may be looked upon simply "as additions to the respective party platforms." Generally speaking, the Democrats would try to better the present law, modifying procedure in such a way as to enhance the possibility of conviction and punishment. The Republicans would introduce a scheme of Federal regulation and control.

The conclusions of the Democratic majority of the committee regarding the trust problem may be summarized briefly as follows:

Federal control of corporations, as advocated by Judge Gary and others, is declared "semi-socialistic" and "beyond the power vested by the Constitution in the Federal Congress." There should be wider publicity. The prosperity of the Steel Trust is said to be due chiefly to its ownership of immense ore reserves and to its control and operation of common carriers. "The business of production and transportation should be

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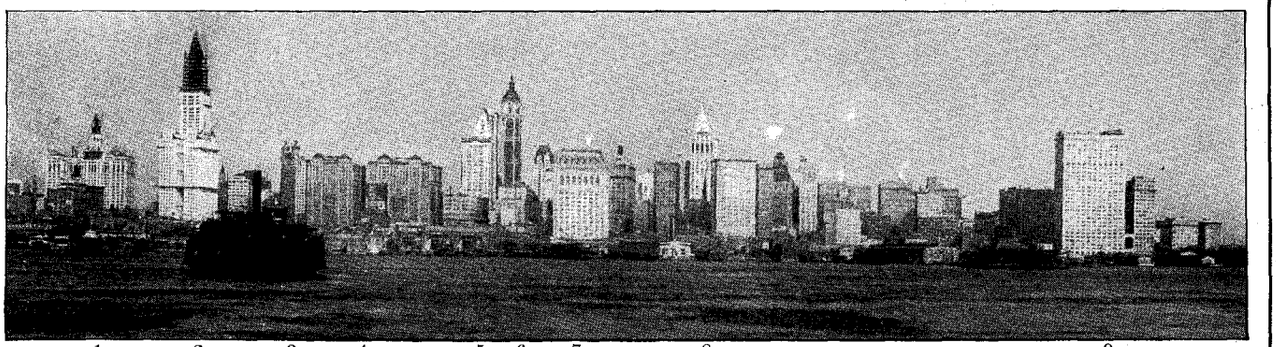

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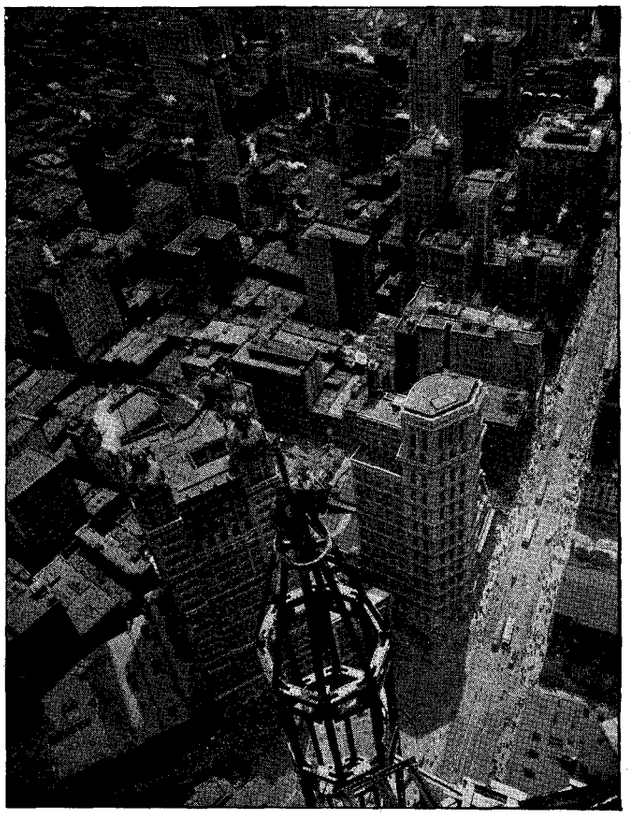
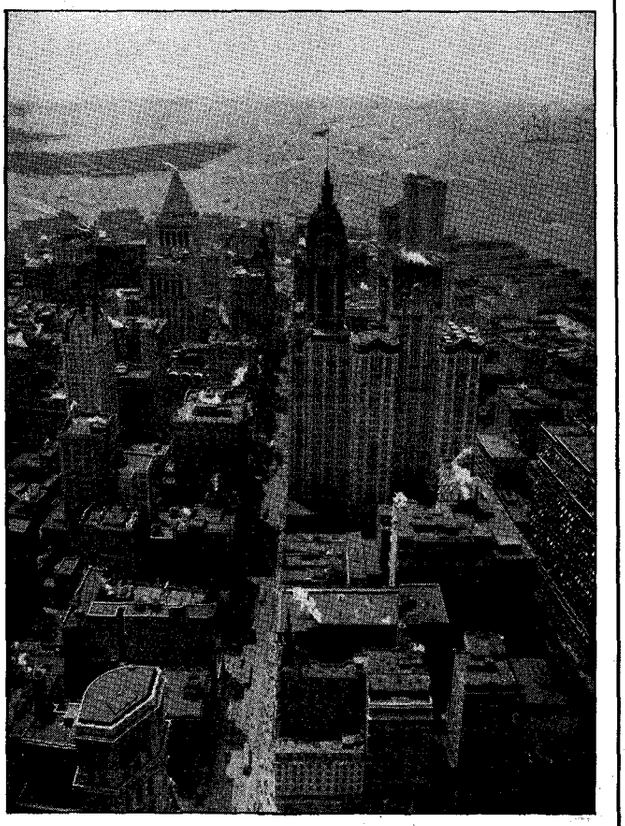
NEW YORK'S SKYLINE — FOR THE PRESENT.

The more conspicuous buildings shown in this view of lower New York are (1) the new Municipal Building, (2) the Woolworth Building, (3) the Park Row Building, (4) the twin Hudson Terminal Buildings, (5) the City Investing Building, (6) the Singer Building, (7) the West Street Building, (8) the Bankers Trust Building, forming a background for the spire of old Trinity, and (9) the Whitehall Building.



SKYSCRAPER ROOFS.

Looking down from the top of the new Woolworth Building, 750 feet high, with 51 stories, the tallest structure ever erected, except the Eiffel Tower. The Park Row Building, with the two towers, was the highest building 15 years ago. The effect of being at the top of the skyscraper can be gained by holding the pictures just below the eye.



DOWN BROADWAY FROM THE WOOLWORTH TOWER.

In the center, with the flag, is the Singer Building. It held the height record until the erection, further up-town, of the Metropolitan Tower, which now yields to the Woolworth Building. The building with the pyramidal tower is that of the Bankers Trust Company. It has 39 stories, and a 22-story skyscraper was torn down to make room for it.

NEW VIEWS OF NEW YORK.

absolutely separate and distinct, and no industrial concern should be permitted to own and operate an interstate carrier." The power of instituting proceedings under the Sherman Law should not be left exclusively to the Government.

To put these ideas into practise the majority of the Stanley committee recommend a number of changes in the Sherman Law and the Interstate Commerce Law, the most important of which are thus summed up by the New York *Times:*

"First. A proposed amendment of the Sherman Law to permit any person injured or threatened with injury to his business by a trust or combination in restraint of trade to institute equity proceedings against the alleged combination, instead of waiting for the Attorney-General, acting for the Federal Government, to institute the anti-trust proceedings.

"Second. A proposed amendment of the Sherman Law to remove all doubt as to whether the alleged restraint of trade by a combination is 'reasonable' or 'unreasonable,' and placing upon the defendant corporation the burden of proof to show whether the restraint of trade is reasonable.

"Third. A proposed amendment of the interstate commerce laws intended to divorce industrial production from transportation by prohibiting, among other things, the direct or indirect ownership of any railroad or steamship lines or properties by a corporation engaged in mining.

"Fourth. A proposed amendment of the laws so as to prohibit the directors of any corporation making rails or steel

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products used by railroads from also being directors of railroads —this provision being aimed at the so-called system of interlocking directorates."

In order to simplify trust-prosecution, the committee would lay down the rule that "any corporation controlling 30 per cent. of the output of any commodity handled in interstate commerce is guilty of restraint of trade." They also name certain other specific conditions which they would declare *prima facie* evidence of restraint of trade.

All this is "half-baked buncombe!" exclaims the New York *Tribune*. Such impatience might be expected from this regular Republican paper, but others seem to share it. Several think that the lawyers will be the chief gainers. "If it took twenty years to find out what the short and simple Sherman Law meant, it would take a century to discover what the Stanley bills mean," thinks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). The trust question, it adds, hitherto regarded seriously, has been treated "like a farce" by the committee, which has provided "a jest-book which either side will hurl at the other through the campaign, with shocking execution on both sides." Another Democratic daily, the New York *World*, objects to the apparent adoption of Colonel Roosevelt's "good and bad trust" theory—

"Some of the supplementary legislation proposed by experts may be serviceable, but wherever the good-trust and bad-trust theory prevails in these amendments, we can see only the certain weakening of the law and endless litigation and confusion in the courts as a result.

"More noticeable than anything else is the absence of the idea of personal guilt. . . . Nowhere do we notice a new line or a new word that need carry a new terror to the heart of an individual wrongdoer."

Nor do these suggestions meet with more favor in the eyes of the third-party press. The New York *Evening Mail* finds the measure "long, intricate, and dangerously experimental. It is largely mere electioneering guesswork, embodied in a list of legislative propositions of doubtful constitutionality." It is "the misfortune of the Democratic party," according to the Baltimore *News*, "that, owing to its denial of authority to the Federal Government, the Stanley committee could not recommend the only safe and rational way for handling the trusts without disturbance of business—which is by Federal regulation." This regret is shared by the independent Newark *News*, and by the Democratic New York *American*, which calls it a weak and contradictory conclusion,

"That Congress, on one hand, has no power to supervise and regulate interstate corporations, but, on the other hand, has power to put some limit upon the size of corporations and the amount of business permitted to be done. In his first conclusion Mr. Stanley belittles Congress; in the second he magnifies its powers beyond all reason."

But the very thing that seems weakness to these papers appears as strength to the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which believes that the Democrats have adopted "the only certainly reliable course," that of holding fast "to that which is good of tried legislation," while "keeping an open mind toward suggestions of improvements in the laws." So, "while criticism may fairly be made of the details of the proposed amendments, the principle they represent ought to commend itself to most people." Rather faint praise from a different source is the admission of the Socialist New York *Call* that

"While the findings of the Stanley committee do not mean anything of importance will be done by Congress as at present organized, they do mean that the people of this country will have a clearer understanding of just what the trouble with society is."

The proposed placing of the burden of proof upon the parties prosecuted for being in restraint of trade arouses the ire of the New York *Sun*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. They declare it to be a violation of the legal principle "that one accused is presumed to be innocent until guilt may be established."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Father of Waters is the mother of appropriations.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE only thing we can suggest to Lorimer is that he start another party.—*Atchison Globe.*

IT is understood that the British Prime Minister looks under the bed every night to see if there is a suffragette there.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

AFTER reading a few newspapers one is led to believe that the New York police force divides its time between Olympic games and manslaughter.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE Treasury Department assures us we have never before had so much money in circulation, but takes no note of the fact that we never before had so much need of it.—*New York World.*

AN anxious correspondent wishes to know whether the plural for bull moose is "bull mooses" or "bull meese." There is no plural for bull moose. There is but one bull moose.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE seditious literature they found on Oleson, that Seattle Socialist, was THE LITERARY DIGEST. Good thing for him it wasn't *The North American Review* or *The War Cry.*—*Sault Ste. Marie News.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT says that his fight began on Mount Sinai. He probably refers to the occasion on which Moses smashed all ten commandments in an angry moment.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER has just issued his annual advice to the people to eat less in the hot weather. Additional relief may be obtained in country houses by not lighting the kerosene lamps on warm evenings.—*New York Evening Post.*

ABOUT all there is of the Roosevelt band-wagon so far is the tongue.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

JUDGING from the Governor of South Carolina's language, the dictagraph must lead a hard life down there.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THE Turks have hit upon the most economical agency of war-making yet. They sink Italian fleets by telegraph.—*Boston Transcript.*

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CAN'T I COME AND PLAY IN YOUR YARD?
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

WHEN John D. Rockefeller presents an automobile to a Cleveland preacher everybody charitably says that he will get it back again in gasoline.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE doubt if Mrs. Champ Clark is yet in a frame of mind to admit that *The Commoner* is much good even for pantry-shelf purposes.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WILSON and Marshall are both Presbyterians, but they are going ahead with campaign committees just as if the doctrine of election permitted some doubt.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

SAYS Mr. Hilles: "The Republican party approaches the Presidential campaign with confidence in the solemnity of its cause." "Solemnity" is the right word.—*Chicago News.*

THE Waterbury *Republican* has a keen and nimble wit, coupled with admirable foresight. It advises its readers to vote for Taft, pray for Roosevelt, and bet on Wilson.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MR. LORIMER feels that it is bad enough to be expelled from the Senate but to be expelled and leave no vacancy behind comes under the head of cruel and unusual punishment.—*New York Evening Post.*

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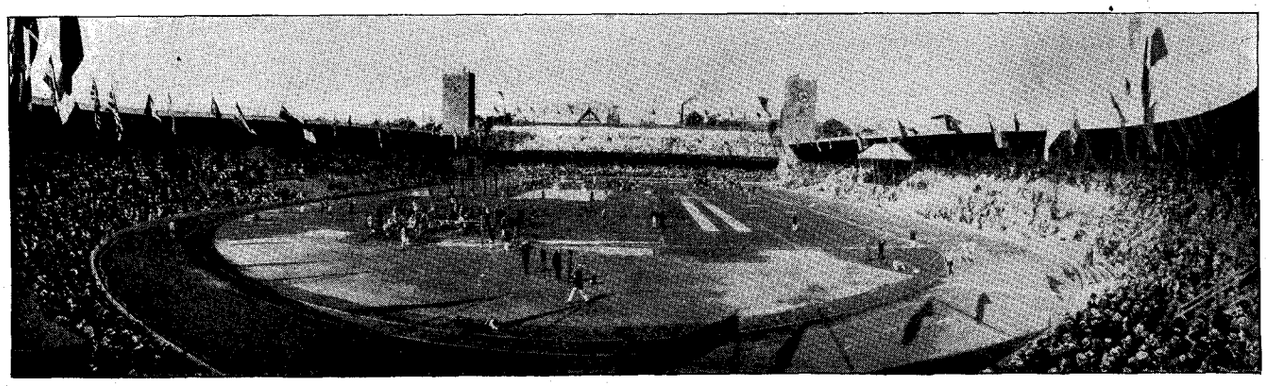
FOREIGN COMMENT



THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN THE STADIUM AT STOCKHOLM.

BRITAIN'S OLYMPIC REMORSE

PRETTY SERIOUS TALK is being indulged in by the British press after their defeat at Stockholm, from the London *Times* to *Sporting Life*. The London *Daily Mail* exclaims that while "a few years ago athletics and sports of all kinds were almost the prerogative of Great Britain, to-day our position in the world of sport is not only challenged, it is practically usurped." It heads one of its communications, "The Scandal of the Olympic Games," and under that caption Mr. W. Beach Thomas, ex-president of the Oxford University Athletic Club, writes of the exhibition of British talent at Stockholm:

"We could not run, so it appeared, either long distances or short; we could not jump either broad or high; we could not throw the javelin; we could not dive. In some of these events we did not seem to try. Men collapsed between the heats and the finals. One of our best long-distance runners ruined himself by a frantic spurt, that seemed to be designed for the gallery, in a preliminary heat in which he could have qualified on one leg. The spurt ruined both his legs, and he fell out in the final. Almost every runner but the Oxonians ran much below his form; and did so largely because training was not strict. A quiet American onlooker, singularly free from bombast, said to me that he and other Americans were 'astounded at the want of spirit in the English team.' The team, indeed, did not train to win, did not run to win, was not organized to win. The men accepted defeat as if the Olympic games were a competition of parlor tricks in a provincial drawing-room.

"England has been regarded as the prime source of athletics. Twenty years ago, she had the finest athletes in the world. To-day, in the sum of national points, she will come after Sweden, which has a total population smaller than the population of London. In England, interest in the games has been tepid beyond belief; even the advertised fact of British incompetence has not stirred the pulse."

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A BRITISH VICTORY.

McArthur winning the Marathon.

A writer in *The Standard*, who found something cheering in the idea that the English athletes sat in Stockholm cafés until midnight instead of keeping in strict training, was promptly reproved with a half-column reply that said, "this is merely the childish grumble of the indolent man at the progress of an energetic rival who goes ahead while he stands still." That discipline and methods of training were at fault is not accepted by most of the papers as the whole story. "True—but why?" they ask. Early in the meet the correspondent of "Reuter's"—an agency resembling the American "Associated Press"—set the discussion going when he telegraphed:

"It is deplorable, but true, that some of the British athletes do not appear to take their work seriously. While the Americans have to get leave from their trainer even to come ashore from the liner *Finland*, in which they are housed, each evening some of the Britishers are to be seen lounging at the cafés up to midnight or later.

"Those nominally in control of the team admit that there is a complete absence of discipline and science, and declare that, as regards the future, this state of things can only be remedied by drastic measures and long preparation. They even assert that if Great Britain wishes to go to the Berlin Olympiad with any prospect of doing herself credit she must, first of all, send her best trainer to America for a year to learn his business."

The matter of money for trainers receives the same sort of serious comment as the American knack for specialization. The correspondent of *The Times* reports:

"Not even the Swedes (and they have an American trainer) have had anything like the care lavished on them that has been spent on the Americans. Partly it is, of course, a result of the American genius for specializing and concentration on whatever may be the immediate thing in hand, whether in sport or in business; partly, and by no means least, it is a question of dollars.

"How much in the aggregate the United States will have spent in bringing its athletes to the post we are not privileged to know. We do know that the SS. *Finland*, which brought the athletes and their admirers across, cost over £20,000. We also know, by authority, that at least an equal sum was spent on other items. But what the total has been has not been divulged.

"In any case the contrast with our happy-go-lucky ways and the ineffectiveness of our British Olympic Council is

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almost ludicrous. . . . There can not be any doubt which of the two plans is the better calculated to win prizes."

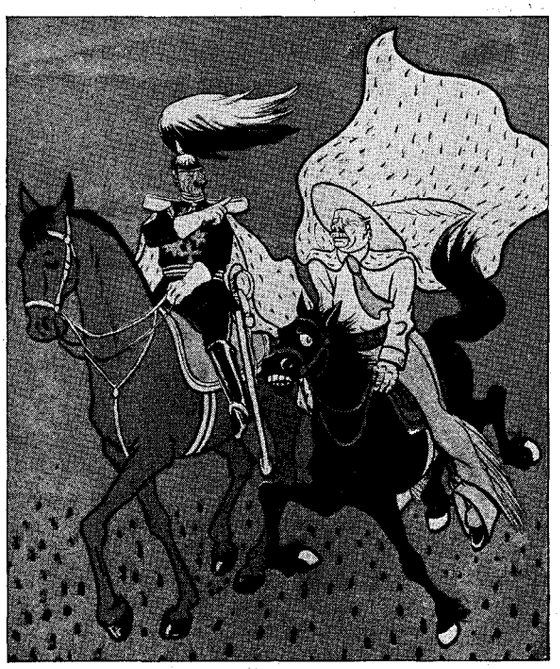
And the editor of *Sporting Life* hits just as hard, but in a different fashion:

"The British team's showing was too bad for anything in several events. It has been suggested to send a team to the United States to study the methods of American coaches. My idea is to send the whole team."

The most comforting suggestion advanced is that America won by foreign blood, the best from virile Europe. Another happy thought is that if Britain had counted all the scores of the representatives of all her dominions she would have had four more points than Sweden.

WILSON WINNING—IN ENGLAND

ENGLAND is already going Democratic, to judge from the comment of the leading papers. Luckily for Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt the election is to be held here, not there, but the fact remains that the comment reaching us shows the Governor of New Jersey to be a warm favorite. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the remark of the London *Daily Mail* that Governor Wilson "belongs much more to the class of public men we are accustomed to in England than to the class that has hitherto pretty well dominated American affairs," and "is nearer to Lord Morley, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bryce, to Walter Bagehot and the late Professor Butcher than to such typically American politicians as Cleveland, McKinley, or Bryan." He is thought by the London *Daily News* to be "of all the men eminent in American politics," "the one most free of machine control and whom the bosses most dread," which will be news to those who have been accusing him of precisely the contrary, and then we are assured that "there could be no better foil to Mr. Roosevelt!" This was plainly written before Mr. Roosevelt's editorial on Wilson reached England. The London *Times* says of the New Jersey Governor:



WOULD NEVER DO.

KAISER—"No, Teddy, the imperial throne would not suit you. No talking allowed there, you know."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"As a Radical and a man of ideas he will command the sympathy of the same people to whom Mr. Roosevelt appeals—those who are dimly groping after social and political reforms which they can as yet hardly formulate. At the same time he approaches such questions from a more pronouncedly intellectual standpoint than Mr. Roosevelt, and either for that or some other reason connected with personal character, he does not arouse the same distrust among those more disposed to be satisfied with things as they are. He is instinctively regarded as a dangerous opponent alike by the friends of the President and by the followers of Mr. Roosevelt; for he does not repel the more open-minded of the first, and goes far to satisfy the more cautious of the second. His nomination as Democratic candidate must prove a serious obstacle to Mr. Roosevelt's schemes."

Then we read of Colonel Roosevelt's prospects:

"He is a man of resource and of determination who may perhaps have some surprize in store for the political world. But, as things stand at present, the chance of forming a successful third party between now and November is decidedly small. He can no longer claim a monopoly of reforming zeal, or put it to the country, as he could have done had the Democratic candidate been a Conservative, that it has nowhere to look for help in social reform except to himself. Dr. Wilson, so far as can be judged, is just as fully alive to the evils that have to be abated, though he does not use quite such strong language in denouncing them. He recognizes more fully the difficulty of pulling up the tares without destroying the wheat at the same time.

"But to do Mr. Roosevelt justice, he did not when in power forget the limitations which can not be recognized in popular oratory without spoiling a good deal of rhetoric. We may perhaps say of Dr. Wilson that he goes about as far as Mr. Roosevelt goes in practise, but that his speech and his practise coincide more accurately."

A poor opinion of everything American of course pervades the office of the London *Saturday Review*, but we suppose it intends a compliment in its remark that "Woodrow Wilson, if elected, will bring back to the Presidency the type that has not sat in the White House since the days of the Adamses and of Thomas Jefferson—men of wit and learning, as well as capacity." In the time of Jefferson and the Adamses we believe they were not so highly regarded in London. Mr. Roosevelt is treated to a column of pretty severe criticism in another issue of the *Saturday Review*, while the London *Nation* sums up his likelihood of success as follows:

"His personal following among Republicans is doubtless far stronger than Mr. Taft's in the West and Mid-West, and he may take over the regular Republican machine in some of the States.

"His only real chance lies in welding into a temporary union all the forces of social discontent by persuading them that he is the political Messiah they have so long been waiting for—the heaven-sent leader who shall restore to the people the powers of government which the politicians and their paymasters have stolen from them, and which they now most urgently require for the salvation of the commonwealth. He must angle for the confidence of the large numbers of Labor men and Socialists and disillusioned Democrats, who were able eighteen years ago to muster a voting force of nearly two millions under the title of a People's Party. These ultra-radicals he must drive in the same team with the timid respectables who form citizen leagues, and the essentially conservative farmers who have stood firmly round him since his rough-rider days.

"To this difficult task Mr. Roosevelt brings unbounded self-confidence and the enthusiasm this engenders, a genius for sounding moral platitudes and for dramatic tactics. But these qualifications of a preliminary campaign will not suffice to secure for him success next November. Unless he can devise a bolder policy for dealing with the concrete problems which underlie the seething discontent of the American workers than he has yet disclosed, he cannot pit his new Progressive party against the regular machines with any prospect of victory. A mere appeal against the corrupt tyranny of machines and bosses will never succeed, for his new party will speedily degenerate into a new machine, and he has all the instincts and talents of a boss. At the roots of American discontent lie the trusts, the railways, the money power, and the tariff, four interrelated sources of tyranny and plunder. Mr. Roosevelt's only chance is to develop so drastic a federal policy for dealing with these grievances as to place, not only Mr. Taft, but Dr. Wilson, in the category of conservatives.

"Whether he is prepared for such a revolutionary design remains to be seen."

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ENGLAND'S NATIONAL INSURANCE

THE LAW which went into operation in England July 15 compelling servants and other employees to give up part of their wages to the Government as a premium of insurance against unemployment, sickness, and old age appears to be creating dissatisfaction in certain quarters. The employer is also to contribute, and is to stop the employee's

THE GLORIOUS FIFTEENTH.

OUR ST. SEBASTIAN—"And now, ladies and gentlemen, after these refreshing preliminaries, let us get to business."
—*Punch* (London).

share out of his wages, and many employers are banded together in a society to rebel against a law which "the very formidable Chancellor of the Exchequer," as the Duke of Argyle styles Mr. Lloyd George, is accused of forcing upon the country. The act is intended to save employees from an old age in the workhouse and to give them a pension; it makes provision for building sanatoria and providing medical attendance. The doctors, however, are in open rebellion against it, because it interferes with their emoluments and prescribes their fees. Even such conservative papers as *The Times* speak in such terms as these:

"The truth is that the whole thing is in a pitiful mess, and everybody is beginning to recognize it. If the Government had known a year ago what they know now, Mr. Lloyd George's scheme would have had to wait, or have been presented in a more modest form, and his promises would have been less loud and confident. When he talked about consumption and sanatoria, he showed that he did not really know about those things, as every one who understands them could see. He had simply picked up a few phrases and used them with only the vaguest idea of the actualities they represent. Of course, he can not give what he has promised in the act, and it will be many years before he can, if they are ever given at all."

As the promised sanatoria do not exist and the doctors refuse the medical attendance the people are being taxed for, the Government's contract with the worker is evidently invalid because of the palpable insincerity of the pledges given, and people are therefore justified, goes on *The Times*, in refusing to obey it, and magistrates before whom they are summoned for breaking the law are more likely to impose a nominal fine of one shilling than the ten pounds specified in the act. The Conservative *Evening Standard* (London) thus describes the defects of the new law:

"Even if the Government had got its sanatoria and dispensaries, it has not got its doctors. It professes to grant medical attendance to every insured person; and the entire medical profession still declines to act under the Government terms. Twenty thousand doctors have now signed the protest of the British Medical Association. Here, again, then, the contract is entirely one-sided. The Insurance Society—the Government—takes its premiums without being able to fulfil its obligations toward its members. As for the subsidiary muddles in the scheme, they are too many to be enumerated. Hordes of paid lecturers are perambulating the country to 'explain' the act, and some even of these hired expositors are driven to confess that they can not do so. There never was such an example of confused, ill-thought-out legislation, enforced in haste upon an unwilling nation. How the clumsy machine can be set to work, or whether it can be made to work at all, nobody knows."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) talks about "the chaos and muddle of the Insurance Act," but the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) takes a different view and remarks:

"We are surprized to find a paper with the authority of *The Times* so far falling in with the prevalent 'society anarchism' as to hint to its readers that they may safely disregard the act and trust to the magistrates imposing a nominal fine of one shilling in place of the £10 maximum. We dare not think what *The Times* would have said if similar advice had been given by a mere Radical journal in regard to some other statutory obligation which happened to be unpopular with its readers. We can only suggest to the readers of *The Times* that they will run a very considerable risk if they act upon this suggestion. Magistrates are not in the habit of accepting instructions from newspapers in regard to the fines which they may impose for breaches of the law, and tho there might here and there be a Bench or a magistrate who would sympathize with the resisters, there are very likely to be others who will take a quite different view of their duties.

"There are, of course, difficulties connected with the Insurance Act. It is difficult to get any new thing into operation on a large scale. It is difficult to make people take trouble which they have not been accustomed to take. It is difficult, at first, to make the large class which have not hitherto insured themselves understand the objects and benefits of insurance. But none of these difficulties justify the pretense adopted for party purposes by people who know better that the contribution is a 'tax' carrying no benefit with it, and that the mechanical difficulties are so great that the common intelligence can not surmount them."

But the strongest and most unqualified sentence of approval is to be read in *The English Review* (London), and is from the

BALAAM AND HIS "INCOMPREHENSIBLE" ASS.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

pen of George W. Gough, who speaks enthusiastically of the act as follows:

"It is by far the biggest and boldest piece of legislation standing to the credit of any British statesman, living or dead. It requires only a slight knowledge of the way in which the current of our national life is flowing to enable one to realize that vital

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issues depend on the working of this act. For very good reasons the whole nation is busily discussing the subject of industrial unrest, and there are a multitude of solutions on hand, ranging from syndicalism to soldiery. In dealing with particular emergencies as they arise, the Government is carrying with it the bulk of each of the opposing forces by conduct which proves that they are the best friends of both. To this sagacity in handling particular manifestations of industrial unrest, the Government has added a wise and wholly admirable boldness in dealing with its root causes. The National Insurance Act is a great experiment, done in the grand manner and on a magnificent scale. We have had examples of social legislation which bore no fruit because they merely scratched the surface of things. The Insurance Act will do what its author intended it to do because he has made it big enough for the task. Mr. Lloyd George knows better than to make war with popguns. To do the work of a Dreadnought requires a Dreadnought, so he builds one for the purpose in hand. That is all, but it is enough to stamp Mr. Lloyd George as a law-maker of unexampled magnitude."

This writer predicts the widest economic results from the act. Increased efficiency of the workers through improved health will bring greater profits to employers, and cheaper commodities for the consumer, and

"In the long run, when all the sources of increased economic efficiency have been brought into operation, the total net addition to the annual national output may well be such as to allow of increased interest on capital, increased wages to labor, and increased profits to employers without injury to consumers."

He concludes with the following tribute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"The modern world has no use for the doctrinaire, whether he be individualist or Socialist. For a statesman with the heart to believe, the eye to see, and the mind to plan, it has an obvious need and a hearty welcome. It is sometimes said that Mr. Lloyd George is a Jacobin. He is nothing of the sort. He is simply a man who knows that the shortest road between two points is a straight one, and the easiest a broad one. He makes laws as the Romans made roads—for all time."

RUSSO-GERMAN COQUETRY

BY THE MOST important of all the measures of the third Douma Russia is to have a powerful fleet, and the Baltic is to be its nominal field of activity; but the Baltic is ominously near to the North Sea, called, by those at Berlin, the German Ocean. This coming fleet is looked upon as gravely significant by many far-sighted publicists, who predict that a juncture between the Baltic and North Sea fleets would be a menace to Europe. Germany and Russia are jealous of English and French predominance in the Mediterranean. Hence the interview of the Czar of Russia and the Kaiser at Reval is thought by the European press to have a serious bearing on the present situation in Europe. The poet Horace has stated that the friendly meetings and friendships of princes are fateful for mankind. The German press, in particular, point out the serious importance of this interview. German journalists think that the conversations dealt particularly with the means of putting a close to the Turkish-Italian War and will settle the control of the Ægean Islands. It is rumored in Berlin that Russia is seeking the support of Germany in procuring the opening of the Dardanelles, for Russia is anxious to purchase, at almost any cost, the privilege of gaining for her fleet free passage into the Mediterranean. Thus we read in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"It would appear that Russia has recovered her former military position among the Great Powers. Attempt has often been made to stir up enmity between Russia and Germany, but this attempt has always failed, and now this failure would seem to be emphasized by the present meeting. That meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser will probably strengthen the conviction that Germany, in spite of the Triple Alliance, has less cause to fear the hostility of Russia than Russia has to fear the opposition of Germany. In spite of the Triple Alliance the efforts which have been made to isolate Germany and to enroll Russia among the enemies of Germany will prove futile."

This passage, of course, contains a veiled insinuation against England, France, and Turkey. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is the representative of Bismarck's policy in Europe, alludes also to England and France in the following words:

"Our only hope is that discussions between the Emperor and the Czar and their Prime Ministers will lead to a new development of the agreement previously concluded at their meeting in Potsdam, and the creation of mutual confidence between us and our Russian neighbors. From the moment that Germany and Russia come to a mutual understanding, and an agreement to stand shoulder to shoulder in self-defense, every possibility of our enemies ever forming a warlike coalition against Germany is doomed to failure."

The Italian press seem to leave England and France out of the question, and to think of the meeting at Reval only so far as it relates to the war with Turkey. For instance, the *Messagero* (Rome) observes:

"The differences of opinion between Germany and Russia are so great that it is not easy to see how they can come to any important agreement. While Russia is quite willing to acknowledge the decree of annexation by which Italy has taken possession of Tripoli, Germany is only anxious to discover some diplomatic move which will permit her to satisfy both the national pride of Italy and that of Turkey at the same time."

Other Italian papers treat the interview as of no political importance whatever. The discussions, declares the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), can be of no practical, but only of academic, importance, and it curtly remarks:

"What has Italy to fear from the Russo-German interview? Nothing.

"What can we hope to obtain from it? Precious little.

"What is its signification? It is this. The policy of the European Powers has ceased to be one of sentiment; it is now merely one of sheer self-interest."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* throws cold water on the rumor that Germany has been bent on breaking the alliance between Russia and France, and on alienating Russia and England. This official organ states, on the contrary, that German diplomacy has never tried to interfere with the political combinations of other Powers. To quote the words of this influential organ:

"It is our opinion that the voyage of the Emperor to the Baltic port will cause no change in the present policy of Russia, but will merely contribute to confirm and consolidate the relations hitherto so full of confidence between that Power and Germany. If the meeting results in dissipating the suspicions which prevail in so many sections of the Russian nation toward Germany, that will be all that we can expect of the interview."

The matter is more seriously treated by the London *Times*, which thinks that Germany, instead of expecting the aid of the new Russian fleet, is alarmed by it, and says the Russian Naval Law "is very unwelcome to the German admiralty." Referring to "the effect which the meeting may have upon the attitude of the two Powers toward the Tripoli War," we are told by the London paper that "we may feel sure that the conversation will not lead to any dramatic surprize." *The Times* thinks that any proposal of a compromise made at Reval would immediately rouse the indignation of Italy:

"Public opinion in Italy, we may be quite sure, is not disposed to tolerate any compromise, especially any compromise imposed or even suggested by third parties. Turkey, so long as she disposes of a force in her African provinces capable of resisting the Italian advance, is not likely to abandon those provinces to Italy. Much as we desire to see the close of the war, it is likely, we are afraid, to go on until, by a vigorous and successful offensive, the Italians convince the Turks of the futility of further resistance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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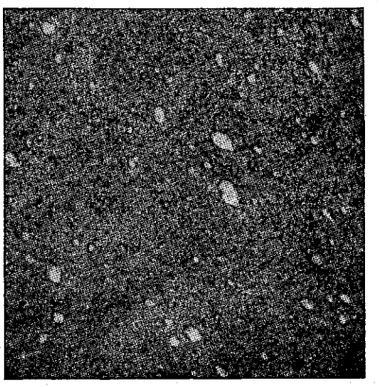
ARTIFICIAL RUBBER

THE HORRORS of the rubber trade in Peru give the soft hum of the motor-car tire an unpleasant note and make many wish that this requisite of ease could be had at less expense of the human anguish reported from the rubber regions. And it will, if European scientists succeed in their efforts to produce artificial rubber at a commercially practical cost. Artificial rubber is not imitation rubber, but real rubber made in a chemical laboratory instead of in nature's workshop. Its attainment has been announced several times of recent years, but none of the processes have yet reached the commercial stage. The last of them, which seems to be taken seriously both by chemists and by industrial authorities, was recently described in a lecture before the Society of Chemical Industry in London by Prof. W. H. Perkin, of Manchester University. According to Professor Perkin the synthetic production of rubber offers the probability of a profit at a price of sixty cents per pound, with a possibility of its production at twenty-four cents per pound or less. There has been keen rivalry between England and Germany in the effort to make synthetic rubber, and priority of discovery is claimed by each country. It was contended by Professor Perkin that the English had anticipated the Germans by about three months. We quote from a report by United States Consul-General John L. Griffiths of London, printed in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington):



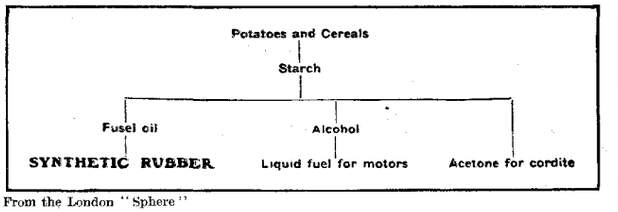
SYNTHETIC RUBBER MAGNIFIED.
To be compared with the natural rubber (magnified) below.

"In describing the new process the lecturer stated that starch is converted into either of two substances, acetone or fusel oil, by fermentation. These substances are then, by chemical means, converted into isoprene, the raw product from which the artificial rubber is produced. The isoprene can quickly be converted into rubber, owing to a discovery made by Professor Perkin's colleague—Dr. Matthews—that metallic sodium causes the change to take place very rapidly. A means of producing the acetone and fusel oil had been discovered by Professor Fernbach, of the Pasteur Institute, who found a germ capable of converting the starch into these substances.

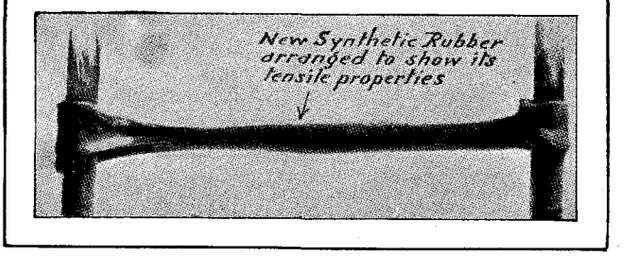
"The great importance of the new process was stated by the lecturer to be found in the fact that the action is practically quantitative, and not seriously affected by impurities. It can also be carried out in the cold, or with moderate heat. All other processes are very slow, or involve a high temperature, or the addition of reagents which affect the yield and quality of the rubber.

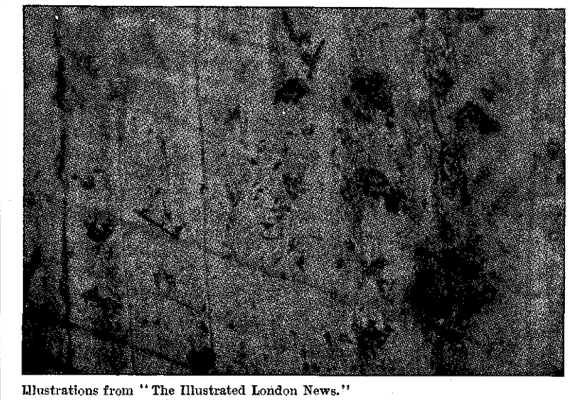
"In order to produce rubber commercially it was necessary, it was stated, to discover a cheap source of isoprene. Coal, petroleum, wood, sugar, and starch were considered. Finally starch from grain or tubers was chosen at a price of less than a penny (two cents) per pound, and it was found that isoprene could be readily obtained from fusel oil, which is a by-product of ordinary alcoholic fermentation of starch. It was indispensable also to discover a cheap way of making fusel oil, and after a year and a half, it is claimed, a process has been disclosed which will enable fusel oil to be produced at $170 to $218 per ton, as against a normal market price of about $681 per ton. This discovery will prove, it is believed, of great importance in the manufacture of celluloid and artificial leather, and in other industries."

In commenting upon the new process a correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* gives it as his opinion that while a cheap and rapid method has been discovered of making rubber comparable to the natural product, and while it has answered every laboratory test, it has not so far been produced in sufficient quantities to enable practical tests to be made. *The London Times* thinks that Dr. Matthews has made a distinct advance in showing that from isoprene and sodium a substance can be made resembling natural rubber, and that his standing as a chemist is far too high to permit of any doubt being cast upon his interpretation of his immediate results. But the London *Financial Times* seems to class Professor Perkin's discovery with previous attempts to produce synthetic rubber. Calculation of the cost of a product by means of laboratory experiments it believes to be necessarily conjectural. Perkin admits that the question is in an experimental stage, and Sir William Ramsay, tho optimistic, believes that at least two years of experimental work will be necessary before a manufacturing plant can be commenced. Some of the popular journals, however, are enthusiastic over the discovery. *The Sphere* (London, June 29) sees in it a bright prospect for Britain. It says:



From the London "Sphere"
EVOLUTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER.





Illustrations from "The Illustrated London News."
NATURAL RUBBER (PARA) MAGNIFIED.
To be compared with synthetic rubber (magnified) above.

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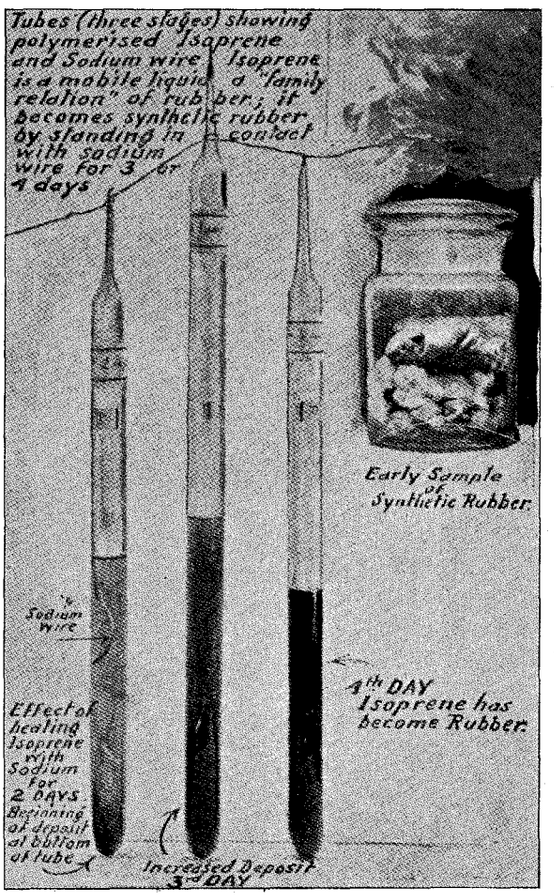
"If the statements of Professor Perkin are borne out by fact we can establish in the United Kingdom factories for the manufacture of fusel oil and alcohol on a large scale. They will use potatoes, corn, beet, and other vegetable substances, and they will require these in enormous quantities. Our motor-cars may run on tires made of British rubber and their engines can use British-made alcohol.

"To meet the ever-increasing demand for rubber and liquid fuel a new epoch may thus come about in British agriculture. The millions of acres now uncultivated or under grass will be turned to use, for the country will have to increase its growth of starch-producing substances out of all proportion to the present output. In many parts of the country we may ultimately find small factories worked by alcohol engines producing fusel oil and crude industrial alcohol as the raw materials for the rubber and liquid fuel factories in various centers, so to town and country new industry and employment will be brought."


Tubes (three stages) showing polymerised Isoprene and Sodium wire. Isoprene is a mobile liquid a "family relation" of rubber; it becomes synthetic rubber by standing in contact with sodium wire for 3 or 4 days
Early Sample of Synthetic Rubber
Sodium wire
Effect of heating Isoprene with Sodium for 2 DAYS. Beginning of deposit at bottom of tube
Increased Deposit 3rd DAY
4th DAY Isoprene has become Rubber

In our own country such a sober technical paper as *The Engineering Record* (New York, July 13) is not far behind this in its praises, altho the subject of its laudation is the chemical skill of the inventors, and it acknowledges, with the experts quoted above, that commercial success can hardly yet be predicted. We read:

"The result stands as perhaps the most splendid achievement of chemical research within the present generation. How much greater will be its aspect a few years hence no man can estimate. If the process works out commercially, as now promises, it doubtless will work an absolute revolution in many branches of industry, rendering available in quantity and at a low price for a multitude of uses a substance which heretofore has been of such increasing rarity as to shut it out from numberless applications. What the commercial course of the discovery may be it is impossible to predict. It may chance that for a while, as in the case of artificial indigo, the synthetic product will be barely able to compete with the natural article, but the work has been done and sooner or later rubber crudely obtained from the juice of trees will seem as strange a thing as benzol obtained from benzoic acid.

"The conquest of the organic world by chemical synthesis is a slow one, but it proceeds steadily and with increasing forces. Substance after substance yields to the attack, forced by slow laborious siege, not often pushed to a conclusion unless the need for conquest is great. In this instance it has been supremely great and that the long siege has now ended in victory is a thing on which the world as well as the investigators may well be congratulated."

The New York *Sun* (July 7) asserts that the reports of the new discovery are not causing the big men in the rubber and tire industries any sleepless nights. It says:

"Before any such process can attain commercial importance and can be reduced to a workable factory method cultivated rubber in connection with the wild rubber will be sold at a price which will cause even the quoted low cost of the synthetic product to look expensive and prohibitive. Better would it be for Professor Perkin to set out to manufacture acetone by the first part of his formula, for acetone is a commercially important chemical and none too cheap at the present time. To make artificial rubber from acetone by a complicated chemical process when the acetone itself offers a splendid opportunity would seem like wasting a good material."

POISONS AS PLANT DEFENSES

THAT MANY PLANTS secrete, in root, stem, leaves, flowers, or fruit, chemical substances capable of potent effect on the bodies of animals is of course a well-known fact. Indeed, it was one of the first things studied by the human animal in his upward climb, and among all savages the knowledge of the properties of medicinal herbs is one of the most important assets of the priestly class, or "medicine men." But it is only of recent years that extended study has been devoted to the action of such plants on the lower animals. The important discovery has thus been made that such substances, which are more or less poisonous, are elaborated by the plant for the express purpose of protection against enemies. Some of the earliest investigations in this line were made by the German naturalist, E. Stahl, and described in his work on "Plants and Snails." One of his students, W. Peyer, has just published the results of his studies under the title of "Biologic Investigations of Protective Products," a review of which we find in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau* (Berlin). Peyer has studied mice and rabbits instead of snails, which makes his results more important from the viewpoint of human biology. His method was to offer the animals both fresh plants or parts of plants, and similar ones from which the essential chemical compounds had been removed by repeated extraction with alcohol or acidulated water. In most instances rabbits refused to touch the fresh plants. After 24 hours of hunger the animals ate some of them, but even then refused the parts containing the most of the defensive substance.

"With respect to the barberry, the animals discriminated between different parts according to the greater or less amount of barberidin contained. The bark of the roots, which is rich in barberidin, was scorned, the bark of the stem, which contains a smaller amount, was tasted, and the leaves, which hold very little, were eaten."

Peyer also made personal observations in the Harz and extensive inquiries among the herdsmen and forest people of that region, many of whom, he remarks, are keen observers of nature and possess an excellent knowledge of plants. Out of 52 alkaloidal and glucoside-bearing plants found on the grazing grounds 4 were eaten without hesitation and 14 were swallowed with other herbage under pressure of haste or hunger. It was observed likewise that most of these plants bore scarcely any trace of attack by chafers. There can be no doubt, the writer thinks, that in the alkaloids and glucosides plants possess powerful weapons against their enemies.

The experiments with acid-bearing plants are of great interest because so many of these are used for human food, in the form of salads or spring vegetables. The results obtained by Peyer with rabbits and acid plants correspond closely to those of Stahl with snails, except that the rabbits were less sensitive than the snails. Oxalic acid was the one principally observed,

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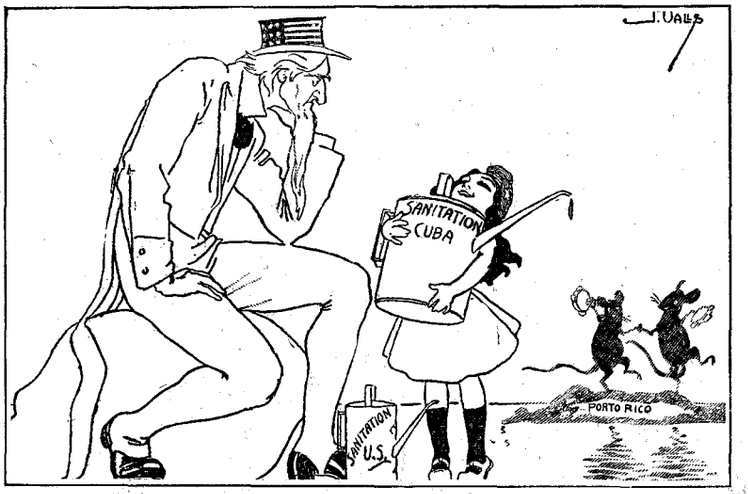
tho Peyer also made tests with citric and tartaric acids. According to these tests acids furnish an excellent means of protection to plants, and observations on the meadows confirmed this view. Plants containing etheric oils were likewise avoided by animals. If the leaves of such plants were bruised so as to tear the oil-glands and then rubbed upon attractive food or placed in contact with it for a time rabbits refused the food until the objectionable oil had entirely evaporated. To quote further:

"Significant, also, is the fact that the oil-glands are found in mere seedlings. Snails to which seedlings of eight of the common aromatic plants were offered, attacked the tiny plants very slightly or not at all, and never when other food was to be had. But if the plants were extracted with alcohol and then dried they were quickly eaten.

"On the pastures Peyer and other observers found the oil-bearing plants avoided almost without exception. Such plants cultivated for medicinal uses he found to be never injured by either wild or grazing animals.

"Many umbelliferous seeds are poisonous to grain-eating birds; but they were greedily devoured after being extracted with alcohol. In apothecary-shops drugs containing etherial oils are spared by insects."



THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

CUBA—"You may be sure, my dear Uncle Samuel, that if I have to intervene to save Porto Rico from the plague, I shall make a better job of it than you did in my case." —*La Discusion* (Havana).

Most valuable of all, perhaps, were the investigator's experiments with leguminous seeds, including beans, peas, and lentils, since these form a large part of our daily diet, and are everywhere recognized as exceptionally nourishing, besides being moderate in price. These seeds contain a chemical substance whose exact nature still remains unknown, but which is so poisonous as to prevent mice and rabbits from touching them. This avoidance, the author notes, is not due to the hardness of the shells, since soaked or boiled seeds also are not eaten. A significant circumstance, which housewives and the great canning factories would equally do well to note, is that when the experimenter changed several times the water in which these seeds were cooked, thus eliminating the toxic principle, the animals ate them immediately. When the seeds were ground to powder and extracted with alcohol or ether the residue was promptly eaten. A confirmatory experiment was made by using the alcoholic or etheric extract thus obtained to moisten the favorite food of the animals—clover for the rabbits and crumbs of zwieback for the mice. Food thus treated they rigidly abstained from. Further tests with pure alcohol and ether proved that the deterrent cause did not proceed from the liquids themselves. Says the reviewer:

"The active principle concerned seems to be volatile, for on distilling the seeds with water the first 10 or 15 cubic centimeters obtained had a particularly strong repellent action. Similar distillates of grain and sunflower seeds did not prevent the feeding of the animals."

Another notable observation of Peyer was that many seedling roots secrete an acid product. It was noted that snails refused the roots of various seedlings unless they were washed off with water. After half an hour or so they were again refused, presumably because they had excreted a fresh supply of acid.

These seedling roots included maize, rye, oats, buckwheat, peas, etc. But they were eaten without exception after soaking for half an hour in a dilute solution of soda, or after boiling for five minutes. The snails even refused to touch filter paper that had been in contact with the seedling roots. Besides these chemical means of protection Peyer investigated certain mechanical means of protection. Thus cork-layers and hairy surfaces are very deterrent to mammals as well as to snails, and a slimy juice is offensive both to snails and to rodents, which explains its usefulness in the stalks and leaves of various plants and in such seeds as flax, quince, etc. He concludes that the viscousness is disagreeable to the animals.

Lastly Herr Peyer discusses the *raphids*, which are tiny bundles of needle-like crystals of calcium oxalate found in many plants. He supports Stahl in his view, which had been attacked, that these are a means of protection, as they are offensive both to snails and the higher animals, including men. Their effect is due to their mechanical action in penetrating the mucous membrane. Moreover, if the plant be poisonous, they aid the toxic action by facilitating the entrance of the poison into the tissues.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLAGUE'S COURSE EASTWARD—The occurrence of cases of bubonic plague in Cuba and Porto Rico is an incident, thinks an editorial writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, July 20), of that malady's eastward progress around the world. Says this paper:

"It seems indisputable that the bubonic plague is passing eastward around the world. It threatened California a few years ago, and the disease was avoided only by the most radical sort of action by health officials backed up by the energetic work of public-spirited citizens intelligent enough to appreciate the danger which was imminent and forceful enough to compel people to fight this danger in the only possible manner. The disease has now succeeded in reaching Cuba and Porto Rico, where our medical officers are watching it carefully. It cannot be handled as effectively as cholera or typhoid fever, and it will be surprizing if it is eradicated from Porto Rico much before the close of the year, even if the most stringent precautions are taken to prevent its spread and to overcome it within the limits where it has already developed.

"It is the general opinion of the medical profession to-day that the disease is spread by rats which become infected with it. These rats in turn transmit the disease to the fleas with which they are infested and the fleas transmit it to human beings. The main precaution to take against the disease is, therefore, the slaughter of all rats, particularly along water-fronts where vessels from ports subject to the plague are moored. It is, in fact, the water-fronts of the country which form the main line of defense against the introduction of this disease, which is essentially one of filthiness and uncleanliness. It will be difficult to exterminate rats, as was shown in the famous rat-killing campaign in California a few years ago, but if a bounty is placed on them, which need not be large, the cause of public health will be greatly aided.

"The bubonic plague is one of the most serious and difficult diseases against which the sanitary official must contend and if it should once get a foothold in some American cities where cleanliness is not particularly noticeable the results would be very serious."

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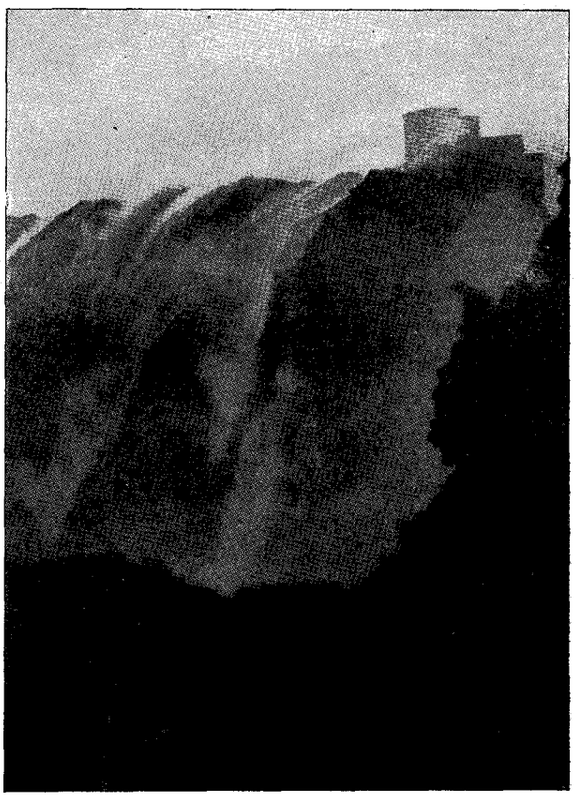

Illustrations from "The Illustrated London News."

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN INSIDE THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN A VOLCANO

THE STRIKING VIEWS shown here were made from actual photographs taken within the crater of Vesuvius and originally appeared in *The Illustrated London News* (June 8). Says *The News:*

"In the middle of last month, Prof. A. Malladra, of the Vesuvius Observatory, descended into the crater of Mount Vesuvius to make scientific examination of it. By means of a 500-foot rope the Professor and another expert, named Varvazze, descended to a depth of 380 feet and landed on crags of lava jutting over an abyss some 150 feet lower. Here a 350-foot rope was fixt and descent was made into a great fissure extending to the bottom of the crater, which was attained at a depth of 1,000 feet. The explorers placed a red flag on the crater floor as sign of their daring; and remained on the bottom for about two hours, during which time Professor Malladra made important observations and took a number of photographs illustrating the volcano's activity. Altho, of course, precautions were taken, Signor Malladra and his assistant were both in danger, at times, from suffocating gases. The temperature varied from 90 degrees to 88 degrees Fahrenheit. The expedition, as a whole, took nearly nine hours, and the results, it need scarcely be said, are likely to prove of very exceptional interest. It will be recalled that, since the great eruption of some eleven years ago, Vesuvius has been the scene of landslip after landslip, and the crater has so changed in shape that it is practically unrecognizable by those who knew it only of old. The pointed summit, which was long familiar, has been flattened and rounded, and the beautiful high sugar-loaf cone formed by the feathery plume of smoke is no longer to be seen. Under normal conditions, Vesuvius gives out only small quantities of steam, together with sulphurous gases, volcanic ashes, and dust. Greater activity brings with it great gray steam clouds and large blocks and streams of lava. Mount Vesuvius, which has been known as active since 79, the year of the great eruptions which destroyed Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ, remains active, altho it has had various times of repose, some of them extending over hundreds of years. It has made history in ways other than by devastating. It is probable, for example, that the Romans and the Latins fought their decisive battle on its northern slopes in 340 B.C.; while it became the stronghold of Spartacus and his fugitive slaves in 73 B.C."

THE WORLD'S FIRST FLIGHTS

INTERESTING personal recollections of the Wright brothers and of their early attempts at mechanical flight, ending at last in triumphant success, are contributed to the *Aero Club of America Bulletin* (New York, July) by Prof. William Werthner of Dayton, Ohio, the brothers' old teacher. When Orville Wright was in the Dayton High School in the late 80's, Professor Werthner tells us, he was a quiet, reserved boy, faithful in his work, but not strikingly different from the rest. He would have been forgotten among the hundreds of yearly newcomers had not his sister Kate in after years also attended the school and told her teacher that she was the second of her family to recite in his classes. Several years afterward Miss Wright, after graduation from college, became also a teacher in the High School, where, from time to time, says Professor Werthner, she told of Orville's doings and of his studies (together with his older brother Wilbur) in the art of human flight. The writer goes on:

"I took but slight interest in the matter until one day she showed me some photographs 'the boys' had sent her from North Carolina, where on the sand dunes, near a place whose queer name has since become a household word, *Kitty Hawk*, they were experimenting with gliders. For several seasons these practical studies were made by the brothers at Kitty Hawk, and no one, save a few friends, knew or cared anything about the matter.

"Occasionally the sister asked me for a bit of help in translating difficult or obscure passages for her brothers in current German aeronautical publications, especially several by Lilienthal, whose spectacular death had so startled us.

"In turn, I learned that the brothers did not at all agree with some of the deductions of this German investigator, and I shook my head rather dubiously at the thought that a couple of apparently untrained American youths should deny the doctrines of a German scientist—but they maintained that they were right, and proceeded to make practical application of their own theories.

"I grew interested in their schemes, and when they invited me to come to see their experiments in flying, I was more than

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eager to learn how they would overcome gravity and solve the problem of the ages. That they could glide downhill like Lilienthal I knew from Miss Kate's accounts and from the photographs which the one of them had taken while the other was in the air—but to put a motor in the biplane, and thus make it fly just above the level ground, or turn a corner or rise and fall and balance itself in the uncertain wind—this was another matter entirely, and remained to be proved to the world of doubting Thomases.

"Knowing the brothers' faith in their invention, remembering the years of patient study and their recent glidings at Kitty Hawk, I tried to make myself feel that I should see the apparatus fly; but I still lacked faith of the real kind, and the stories of Dædalus and of Darius Green flitted through my mind as I first accompanied Miss Kate to the fateful Huffman's Prairie, some six miles east of the city, where the Wrights had put up a substantial shed to house their great white bird, their tools and supplies, and where they often spent the whole day when a knotty mechanical problem arose, scarcely allowing themselves the short time to eat a cold lunch taken along from home.

"Here, too, when there was any promise of flight, was always present the venerable, gray-haired Bishop, encouraging his boys by interest in their work and implicit faith in the outcome, and none was more heartily congratulated than he when finally crowning success was theirs.

"As the inventors were still experimenters and not demonstrators, their flights were not advertised, and strangers were never welcome; in fact, sometimes Wilbur posted me at the roadway with positive instructions to see that no one entered the field with a camera, and to look closely that it were not hidden under a coat or in the pocket; for they were not willing to have the unripe results of their studies and experiments published, especially through another's camera.

"At times I was more than mere onlooker; I helped relay the rail, if the wind had shifted, for at this early stage the biplane was always started into the face of the wind supported by a one-wheeled truck on the rail; at other times I helped balance the machine on its truck, while Taylor, their mechanician, and their brother Lorin started the propellers, and the inventor on the field stood by to critically watch how things went. . . . . .

"These flights, or spurts at flying, they always made in turn; and after every trial the two inventors, quite apart, held long and confidential consultation, with always some new gain; they were getting nearer and nearer the moment when a sustained flight would be made, for a machine that could maintain itself aloft two minutes might just as well stay there an hour, if everything were as was intended.

"And so it did, one day; the few spectators were beside themselves as the great white bird, with Orville lying on the lower plane, lifted itself into the air, gave no indication of dropping, and just kept on, round and round, over the field which, in the light of this phenomenal achievement of seven years ago, with propriety might now be called the 'Aviators' Field of the Cloth of Gold.' The spectators, I say, trembled with excitement; but Wilbur, self-controlled by virtue of his faith in the correct theories he and Orville had worked out, looked calmly on; he saw it all happen as he knew from the first it *had* to happen. And on this prairie stretch, historic since those flights of 1905, the local memorial committee proposes the erection of two Greek columns to commemorate the first flight of a heavier-than-air machine. Mr. Torrence Huffman will donate several acres of land, and funds are forthcoming to finance the carrying out of the unique scheme in the near future."

DISCHARGES FROM THE MERCALLI "CHIMNEY" (ON THE LEFT) AND ON THE SOUTHWEST WALL.

PART OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST WALL OF THE CRATER.

A TWO-VOICED SINGER — The tale of a man with two voices, who can sing a duet with himself, is told—not in a new edition of Alice in Wonderland—but in the minutes of the staid and serious Berlin Laryngological Society. "It was agreed," says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, June 22), "that the phenomenon was absolutely unique," and doubtless our readers will assent. Says the paper just named:

"The subject was an opera singer who had long appeared in vaudeville as the 'man with the double throat.' His normal voice was a baritone of wide range. In singing, he is able at will to accompany himself in a higher key. Thus far diplophonia has been regarded as a phenomenon which is purely pathological and the case in question is the first known exception to this generalization. The singer has been examined by many well-known laryngologists, but as yet no light has been thrown on the double-voice production. The vocal cords redden during the act. In demonstrating his faculty he sings an air first in the normal, then in the double voice. Unfortunately, when the laryngoscope is in position for study the double singing is produced with great difficulty, and the artist would not permit the use of cocain. The possession of the double voice makes it easy for him to imitate various instruments. As this class of mimetics and also ventriloquists have already been studied profitably with radiography, the thought lay near to use this diagnostic resource in the present subject. The skiagram showed enough to suggest . . . that the double voice was produced by the simultaneous action of the vocal chords and epiglottis. Others have suggested that the extra voice might have been produced with the soft palate or ventricular bands. It is highly improbable that it can be produced by the vocal cords alone. As the vibrations can not be seen their causation must remain conjectural."

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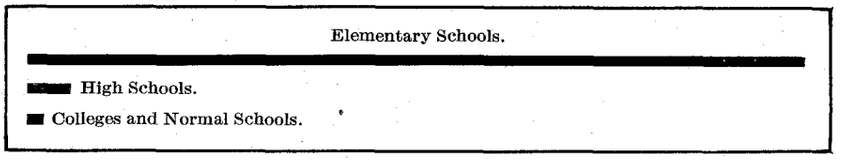
LETTERS AND ART

OUR PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM A FAILURE

THE MOST momentous failure in our American life to-day is the public school, declares Ella Frances Lynch in the pages of *The Ladies' Home Journal* for August. Not only does the author of this startling statement speak from long experience as a teacher, but she backs her arguments with figures supplied by the United States Commissioner of Education. Briefly stated, the situation to which she challenges the public's attention is this: The whole system of the elementary public school is devised to prepare the pupil for graduation to high school, yet only seven out of every one hundred elementary school pupils enter the high schools. The remaining ninety-three out of every hundred have wasted eight years of their lives, since they emerge from the elementary schools "fitted for nothing practical." "The present idiotic system, which costs over four hundred and three million dollars a year, is either wrongly educating, mal-educating, or absolutely harming nearly eighteen million children every year," asserts Miss Lynch, who goes on to say:



SMALL PROPORTION OF ELEMENTARY PUPILS ENTERING HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.
All the rest leave school and enter life with no real preparation for it.

"Can you imagine a more grossly stupid, a more genuinely asinine system tenaciously persisted in to the fearful detriment of over seventeen million children and at a cost to you of over four hundred and three million dollars each year—a system that not only is absolutely ineffective in its results, but also actually harmful in that it throws every year ninety-three out of every one hundred children into the world of action absolutely unfitted for even the simplest tasks in life? Can you wonder that we have so many inefficient men and women; that in so many families there are so many failures; that our boys and girls can make so little money that in the one case they are driven into the saloons from discouragement, and in the other into the brothels to save themselves from starvation? Yet that is exactly what the public-school system is to-day doing, and has been doing."

She admits that the situation has been slightly mitigated by sporadic attempts in the schools to introduce manual training for boys and domestic science for girls. "But these attempts are scattered; they are not sufficiently general to make an impression." Enlarging on this point, she continues:

"Yet wherever these courses have been introduced hundreds of pupils have flocked to them, and in every case these manual-training and domestic-science courses have been overcrowded. But these courses are again being grafted on; they do not form, as they should, the basis on which the whole idea of public education—which is now not to fit boys and girls for colleges, but for practical life in the world—should rest. They are made a branch of the educational tree, whereas they should be made the trunk. This practical idea of a practical fitting of our boys and girls for a practical life should permeate the whole system from top to bottom. Even where it is being introduced it must not be overlooked that it is principally in the high schools, and I have already shown that only seven out of every one hundred boys and girls ever reach the high school. In other words, not a particle of practical education reaches those ninety-three boys and girls who stop at the elementary school and who leave all school at about the age of sixteen."

To the inefficiency resulting from this system Miss Lynch traces most of our social evils:

"No matter whether we go into the question of the prevailing marital unhappiness, of divorce, of cruelty to children, of the mortality of children, of the saloon, of high prices, of the low wages paid to the average person, or of the social evil, the root of any one of these questions can be traced straight back to one point: *inefficiency;* the inefficient girl who does not know how to run her home or care for her baby; the inefficient boy, who, knowing no trade, finds it either hard or impossible to get lucrative work and becomes discouraged. Inefficiency is to-day the chief curse of American life, and it is because the public school is turning out thousands of inefficient workers: the girl *inefficient for the home; the boy inefficient for work.*"

While she leaves it to others to find the remedy, she says:

"But one thing must come first, before any suggestions can wisely be made for the reorganization of the public-school system: the American parent must fully awaken to the truth that in the American public school he has not something to glorify or be proud of, but a system that is to-day a shame to America, a system that is antiquated, absolutely out of touch with the times, and, therefore, stupid and wholly ineffective. For every one hundred children it teaches it fails in the case of every ninety-three to give the children what they should have and to which they have an indisputable right: a practical preparation for their lives. This the system, as at present conducted, utterly fails to do, and in that respect it is the most momentous and dangerous failure in our American life to-day."

In an editorial foreword to Miss Lynch's article, *The Ladies' Home Journal* promises a series of articles dealing with different phases of the same problem, the next to take up the case of the high school. In the meantime, it has this to say of the general educational situation in this country:

"In all the schools in the United States there are over nineteen million children; a school army representing one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Nearly eighteen million of these children are in the elementary schools. . . . The real work of education, therefore, must be done in the elementary grades. For every seven students in the higher schools there are ninety-three children in the lower or elementary grades. The proportion is amazing, but these are the facts. So if we wish to educate the American children it is evident that we must go to the primary grades to do it.

"The staggering fact confronts us, therefore, that ninety-three out of every one hundred children never get beyond the elementary or lower-grade schools—that they leave school at about the age of fourteen or sixteen years! Is this the public-school system, then, that our forefathers dreamed of when they established free education? . . . . . .

"The public-school system is intended for all the children of all the people. Yet there are to-day in America over five million and a half of people absolutely unable to read or write. No, not all negroes and foreigners—two-thirds are negroes and foreigners, but one million and a half of native-born white Americans can not read nor write, and a much larger number can barely read or write!

"There are in all about twenty-five million children of school age in America, and yet fewer than twenty millions are in school. . . . . .

"Now consider these amazing facts: In the country districts of our land children by the thousands are quitting school forever before they learn to read easily and readily ordinary English, or to do the problems in arithmetic arising in the daily life on the farm. Few learn enough of the history of their country and its institutions to fit them for intelligent citizenship, and fewer still have any adequate introduction to the great stores of literature, or form the habit of reading good books so desirable in a country whose institutions are founded on the idea of the intelligence and self-directing power of the individual."

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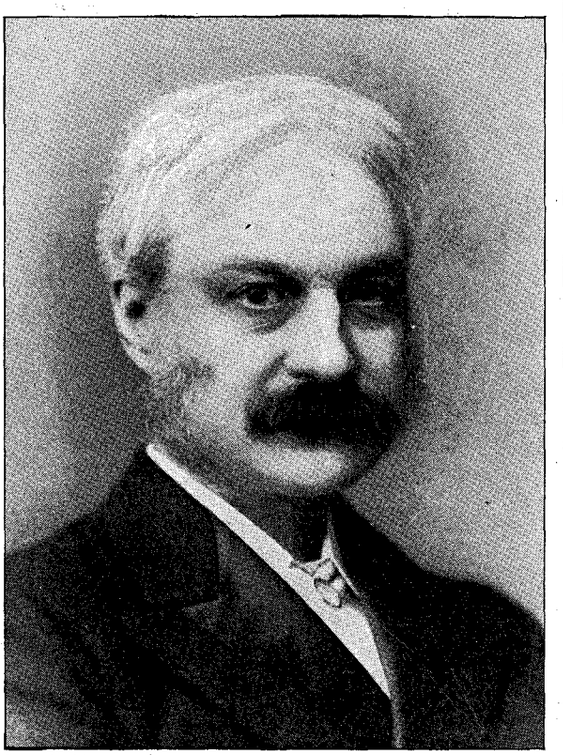
ANDREW LANG, KING AMONG FREE LANCES

"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON of modern letters" Andrew Lang has been called, and the papers are unanimous in testifying that by his death last week the field of literature and journalism lost a worker whose tireless activity, wide interests, sound scholarship, and rare charm were never enlisted in a sordid or unworthy cause. During the past forty years—he was sixty-eight when he died—Andrew Lang has become known to his public as poet, critic, classicist, historian, folklorist, anthropologist, journalist, novelist, editor, teller of fairy tales, and authority on sports. So great was his productivity and so varied his subjects that some wit was moved to suggest that he was not a person, but a syndicate. "The charm of his style was irresistible, while his capacity for work was as great as that of Hazlitt, whom he resembled in other ways, tho he was never in bad humor and never at odds with the world," remarks the New York *Times*. The same paper frankly confesses that "a summary of Mr. Lang's literary work is out of the question."



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"HE WAS NEVER IN BAD HUMOR."

Altho he wrote more than half a hundred books, Andrew Lang was "never at odds with the world."

A critic has described him as "a scholar without pedantry, a master of light yet polished verse, a profound student of folk-lore and anthropology, a journalist capable of all save dulness." "His works were of such versatility that they appealed to all classes, and a world-wide interest in the man himself was awakened by them," notes the New York *Tribune*, which gives us the following interesting study of the man:

"For 'versatility' and 'industry' like his we really need some other epithets, words denoting with a more exquisite accuracy the gusto with which he kindled to a thousand themes and the ease with which he adorned them. If the precise phrases are past finding out it is, on the other hand, simple enough, and, perhaps, more profitable, to define the quality in him which was at the bottom of all his traits. This was just a loving and humane interest in life and letters. There were things both of good and ill report which did not appeal to him. He was insensitive to music. Problem novels, especially when they emanated from members of the 'shrieking sisterhood,' bored him to death. But still his sympathies were extraordinarily broad, thanks not only to an insatiable curiosity, but to an incomparable sense of humor. . . .

"Lang, who had heaps of humor, and no self-conceit at all, pursued his labors in criticism, history, anthropology, psychical research, and unnumbered byways with the learning and the caution of a scholar and with the zest of a boy playing a game. The easy, natural brilliancy of his style, and the playful mood in which he was wont to indulge bewildered and occasionally scandalized some of his readers, who never could quite believe that a writer taking himself with so little seriousness was worth taking with any seriousness at all. These are the readers who have been waiting, and have waited in vain, for a 'monumental' work by Andrew Lang. He could not have produced such a work if he had tried; but then, he never tried. . . .

"It is true that he left no single book behind him, unless it be his 'Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus,' which will forever associate his name with a masterpiece. He was never, in criticism, what Matthew Arnold was—a constructive, regenerating force. Nevertheless, he was a tower of strength in English letters, the last of a noble line."

Whatever his subject, remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, "he wrote with the assurance of a scholar and the enthusiasm of an amateur." "But his mind had a tendency to turn backward rather than to the present or toward the future," says the same paper, adding that such is not the tendency of genius. "In a large way, his extraordinary versatility and his prolific pen were doubtless a detriment to his enduring fame," believes the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

"It would not be fair to say of him that knowledge was his forte and omniscience his foible, but the witticism about him, that Andrew Lang was not a man but a syndicate, is hardly one that a great scholar would gladly hear of himself. Roam broadly as an acquisitive mind may today, the specialization of the whole field of knowledge compels a certain *Beschrankung* on the part of those who would display real mastery. Harnack's opinion is that in 1700 the most encyclopedic mind was that of Leibnitz, and that in 1800 it was Goethe's. For 1600, we might say that it was Bacon's, but whom should we dare put forward for 1900? Possibly, Lord Acton, tho there were vast ranges of knowledge—especially scientific—where he seldom browsed. The encyclopedic mind has necessarily gone out by comparison. Mr. Lang really made no pretensions to possessing it. But he lighted up history and speculation and life at many points, and led thousands to feel that he was a man whom it would be delightful to know."

TRUTH ABOUT A MARK TWAIN EPISODE—Readers of "A Tramp Abroad" who recall the incident of the finding of the lost sock in the vast hotel bedroom in Heilsbronn may be interested to compare the story as thus told with what really happened. In his instalment of the Mark Twain biography in the August *Harper's* Albert Bigelow Paine quotes a letter from Mr. Clemens to his friend, the Rev. J. H. Twichell, dated from Munich, in which we are given the earliest version of this incident. In the letter the account runs as follows:

"Last night I awoke at three this morning, and after raging to myself for two interminable hours, I gave it up. I rose, assumed a catlike stealthiness, to keep from waking Livy, and proceeded to dress in the pitch dark. Slowly but surely I got on garment after garment—all down to one sock; I had one slipper on and the other in my hand. Well, on my hands and knees I crept softly around, pawing and feeling and scooping along the carpet and among chair-legs, for that missing sock. I kept that up, and still kept it up, and *kept* it up. At first I only said to myself, 'Blame that sock,' but that soon ceased to answer. My expletives grew steadily stronger and stronger and at last, when I found I was *lost*, I had to sit flat down on the floor and take hold of something to keep from lifting the roof off with the profane explosive that was trying to get out of me.

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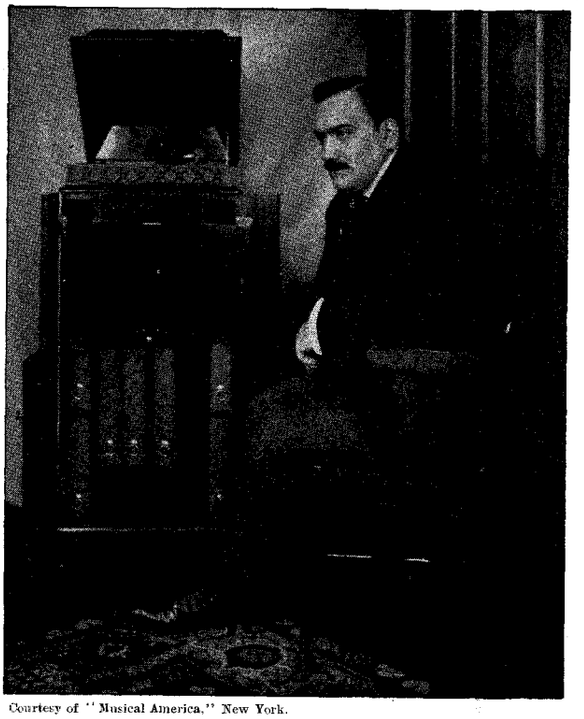

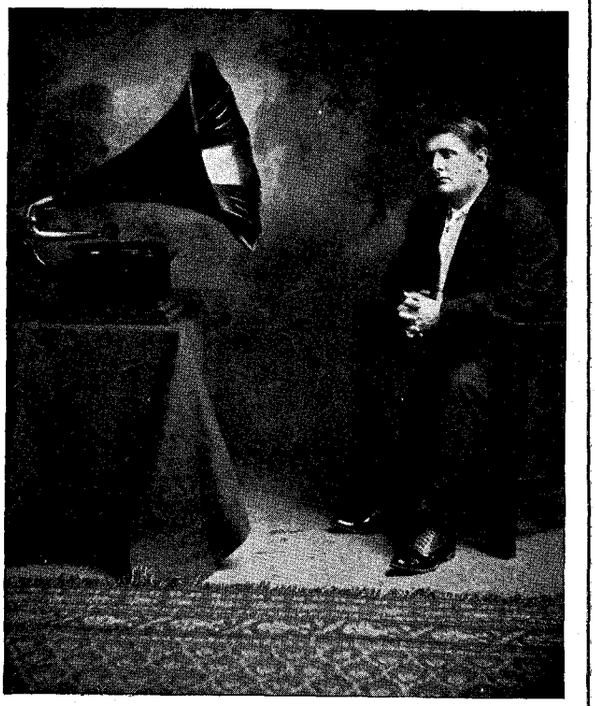

Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

ENRICO CARUSO AND EVAN WILLIAMS STUDYING THEIR OWN VOICES.

I could see the dim blur of the window, but of course it was in the wrong place and could give me no information as to where I was. But I had one comfort—I had not waked Livy; I believed I could find that sock in silence if the night lasted long enough. So I started again and softly pawed all over the place; and sure enough, at the end of half an hour I laid my hand on the missing article. I rose joyfully up and butted the wash-bowl and pitcher off the stand, and simply raised ——— so to speak. Livy screamed, then said: 'Who is it? What *is* the matter?' I said: 'There ain't anything the matter. I'm hunting for my sock.' She said, 'Are you hunting for it with a club?'

"I went in the parlor and lit the lamp, and gradually the fury subsided and the ridiculous features of the thing began to suggest themselves. So I lay on the sofa with note-book and pencil, and transferred the adventure to our big room in the hotel at Heilsbronn, and got it on paper a good deal to my satisfaction."

$1,000,000 A YEAR FOR VOICES

WHILE WE ALL KNEW in a general way that the invention of the talking-machine had created a supplementary source of income for the world's famous singers, probably few of us realized that the sums paid by the talking-machine companies to these artists amount to $1,000,000 a year, and that the average addition from this source to the yearly income of the individual star is about $25,000. These, however, are the figures given by a writer in *Musical America* (New York), who also informs us that "the greatest money-maker in the world from a talking-machine standpoint is Enrico Caruso," whose income from talking-machine records "runs close to $90,000 a year, and has even surpassed that figure." Practically every great singer in the world is on the payroll of some phonograph company, the writer tells us. To quote:

"At first the great artists were loath to make records. They thought that it was inartistic and that they would be accused of being money-chasers. The companies offered four arguments which induced them to change their minds. First, it was pointed out that by means of the talking-machine the singer's voice could be heard by any one having money enough to buy a talking-machine and the record. This extended the singer's fame and helped to make it permanent. Second, the monetary inducement was made so attractive that the offer could not well be resisted. Third, the argument was made that records were so perfected that the reproduction would do the singer no injustice. And fourth, it was driven home that one gifted by nature with a voice of grand opera caliber should not sing to an audience of a few thousand auditors a night, but should give the entire world an opportunity to hear that voice."

BERNHARDT IN MOTION PICTURES

MUCH HAS BEEN HEARD of the moving-picture machine as the ignoble but dangerous rival of legitimate drama, crowding the players off the boards and debasing the public taste with its crude and tawdry substitute for dramatic art. Its success in bringing to stay-at-home people startlingly intimate glimpses of animal life in the jungle as well as the authentic pageantry of durbars and coronations has served to remind us, it is true, that the motion-picture can assert its dominance in certain fields and yet give the artistic no cause to grieve. But to many it will doubtless be a surprize to learn that no less an artist than Sarah Bernhardt has entrusted her art to the films, and that she will be seen this season in the United States in a historical photo-play. Its twenty-one scenes are adapted from Amiel Moreau's "Queen Elizabeth," a new drama in which the actress made her first appearance and scored a fresh triumph only last April. Henry Bridon gives in the *Journal des Debats* (Paris) a full account of the plot, which is based on the tragedy of Elizabeth's relations with Essex. To quote:

"The first act is a historical tableau. On the night of August 6, 1588, the little English army is crouched in a crevice of the cliffs. The scene is admirable. This niche has been worn by nature in the high chalk bluff. The queen's tent, to the right, whips in the southwest wind which has risen toward the end of the night. Gray clouds scud across the sky. The sea dashes its gleaming waves against the rocks. In the midst of the roaring and sobbing of wind and sea the words now of the soldiers and then of the Queen enlighten us as to the anguish of the hour. An enormous Spanish fleet is bearing a hostile army to the English shores. It has reached Calais. What can the little English squadron do against it? On land nothing is

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ready. The Queen is in despair. Then a gloriously handsome young man with a magnificent faith gives her courage. It is Essex. . . . . .

"Lights and noises announce that the battle is joined. The sea throws up wreckage bearing both English and Spanish dead. Who has won? The Queen is frightfully disquieted. The aid of the Scotch soldiers may be necessary. James demands only that Elizabeth recognize him as her successor. . . . This is repugnant to her, but she is about to sign when the victorious English marines arrive in glad tumult.

"Blackened and bare of breast and arm, pipe in teeth, but superb, Drake recounts the battle. Amid the general enthusiasm the handsome Essex falls on his knees, exclaiming, 'How beautiful you are, Madame, in this aureole of glory, and what a misfortune not to be able to shed one's blood for you.' . . . Then crying 'Long live the Queen,' he and Drake bear her off in a litter to review the marines. This young lover will remain for Elizabeth the embodiment of the glorious day of victory.

"A dozen years elapse between the first and second acts. Autumn reddens the chestnuts of Richmond Park in 1600. The Queen, magnificently drest, partakes of a collation. She listens to music, receives a petition from Shakespeare, receives her dear cousin Seymour, who has espoused Arabella Stuart. She deplores the absence of Essex, who is feebly combating the rebels in Ireland. Her confidante is Essex's cousin, Lady Howard. She avows her doubts as to the constancy of her lover. Suddenly he is announced. He has returned without orders. No matter. The Queen receives him with joy. He speaks of his mission, and we hear with some astonishment that he proposes to the Queen to establish *home rule!* The Queen is not less surprized than we. But she is called to give an audience elsewhere. Essex remains alone with his cousin, and we learn that they are lovers.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS *QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

In this, her newest role, America will see her this season by grace of the moving-picture machine.

"Elizabeth returns suddenly. The culprits separate too quickly. She comprehends and dismisses Lady Howard. Then the storm breaks. Essex confesses and deplores the fatality that pursues him. He tries to defend his accomplice. This is too much. Elizabeth, beside herself with fury, summons her court and accuses Essex of having made pact with the Irish. He denies. She throws her glove in his face. He draws his sword, and the act is fatal. The Queen instantly has him arrested.

"However, we are not alarmed for him. At the moment when they met, Elizabeth, seeing him gaze at the pearl on her forehead, asks if he remembers the place where he gave it to her, and asks if he always wears the ring she gave him in exchange. She has made oath upon the Scriptures that, even if he should be guilty of treason, she would pardon him upon his sending her that ring."

Ultimately Essex sends this ring to the Queen, but it never reaches her. Lady Howard, acting as messenger, is met by her husband, who is devouringly jealous of Essex, and who forces her to throw it into the Thames. Afraid to tell the truth, Lady Howard allows Elizabeth to think that Essex is too proud to sue for pardon, and his death warrant is signed. After his execution the Queen learns the truth, orders Lady Howard and her husband tortured, and dies invoking her dead lover.

"SUMMER BOOK" MYTHS

SUMMER was formerly supposed to slacken one's intellectual energies to such an extent that only ephemeral books, the lighter forms of fiction, were likely to be read. From this fact, now declared a myth, sprang the phrase "summer reading," which had a large influence upon the times and seasons of the publisher's output. A representative of one of our leading houses recently told a *Sun* writer about some of these unfounded beliefs as follows:

"A number of old established myths connected with the questions of summer reading have recently been exploded by experiences of publishers and booksellers. The fact that the great bulk of books is sold in the fall and immediately before Christmas does not mean that many are not read in summer, or that summer reading and bookselling are of small importance. Most people have more time for reading throughout the summer, partly on account of vacations and partly on account of the absence of other amusements, such as the theater. Then, too, there is the comparative comfort of reading over other occupations in hot weather.

"Perhaps the most fallacious myth about summer reading is that people read principally light fiction and for entertainment only. The truth is that every one, when he is given the chance, reads that which naturally interests him."

Bergson's "Creative Evolution," and "The Montessori Method," a work on the popular new theory of teaching, are cited as good sellers of the present summer, and they wouldn't be classed as "books for the hammock." The publisher finds he needn't be so careful to hit the nail on the head, for people's memories are lasting enough to hold for them the name of an already published book that strikes them as readable. Thus:

"The second myth which has had much currency among publishers is that it is necessary to publish books late in the spring or early in the summer in order to catch the demand from vacation readers. We believe that every one treasures up the names of a few books which have caught his attention in months previous, and purchases them when he has the opportunity to read them. Our experience reenforces this belief. Most of our important books were published early in the spring, yet their sales have constantly increased. There was a noticeable jump in the number of copies of 'Stover at Yale' ordered immediately after the college commencements. 'To M. L. G.' is also selling as well now as during the early spring.

"Several years ago publishers used to reserve most of their important books to be issued in the fall; but this is no longer the case. There is an increasing tendency among books which make sensations in the spring to grow steadily in popularity, and to be among the most prominent books throughout the year. 'Queed,' published by Houghton Mifflin Company last year, is a case in point. Edna Ferber's 'Dawn O'Hara' sold even better last fall than it did when published in the spring. Susan Glaspell's 'The Glory of the Conquered,' published in the spring of 1909, steadily increased in popularity not only through the autumn, but throughout the entire year following."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

POLITICS FROM PULPITS

WHETHER the clergy and the editors of religious papers should avoid, in pulpit and editorial, the discussion of political issues appears to be a particularly vexatious question in this season, when the temptations are so alluring. A goodly number of the religious journalists are frank to express delight at seeing a minister's son among the nominees; and some are even saying in as many words, "Vote for Wilson!" Other editors exclaim in horror at such a course. *The Christian Instructor* (Philadelphia, United Presbyterian) is sure that "it is no part of the mission of men of the cloth to influence people politically. It is theirs to point out and rebuke open and public sin, but not to persuade people to favor one man and oppose another." *The Continent* (Chicago, Presbyterian) has differing views, but just as decided:

"It is high time to have done with mawkish folly about damage to the sacredness of the high calling of the gospel ministry. Elijah had a reasonably high call, and he did not defile its sacredness by his high-handed war against a profligate court and the debauched politics of his time. Is that illustration from a source too remote in time to be of vital interest? Take one from our own day. Henry Ward Beecher and George B. Cheever had a high call of God to a gospel work which they honored with their rare gifts. But no false sense of the sacredness of their call kept them from waging fierce war with all the ardor of their lives against the giant political iniquities rooted in African slavery in America. Such an exhibition as has been made of political methods by the months just passed is a disgrace to a cultured, educated Christian people. We may care nothing for men or parties; we do care for national honor. The need for a prophet-voice has come once more. The United States needs an Amos and a Jeremiah who will cry out for clean politics, for non-partizan government, for officers who can and will sink personality and personal ambitions out of sight, and look and work only for the public weal. Who can cry out so effectively as the Christian minister? What agency can sound so clear a note as the religious paper? The hour has struck when the Church should begin to stand for the principles which the Founder of the Church preached. Roscoe Conkling sneered at 'Sunday-school politics,' but the time for sneering has gone forever and ever by. Righteousness exalteth a nation. Sin is a reproach to any people. And the religious man or the religious paper which holds its peace in the crisis to which political iniquity has brought us will be recreant to the highest duty of the times."

Nearly all the editors are agreed, at least, that we live in times that bitterly vex the editorial or clerical conscience. Says *The Congregationalist* (Boston):

"All the wisdom and all the grace of our citizenship is needed to guide our great Republic aright. We must not forget our personal responsibility. Our duty should be plain—to choose the nominees and the party that come nearest to our ideals, and, in the spirit of tolerance and fair play, to secure good government from the channels we have chosen. The two chief errors that threaten are blind, intolerant partizanship and refusal to exercise the right and duty of suffrage. Politics become corrupt and offices are occupied by men unscrupulous and bad when good men keep out of politics and keep away from the polls. The call to the Christian to-day is to go into politics, and, when men and measures proposed for his suffrage fail to come up to his ideals, to vote for those who seem to him most likely to serve the cause of righteousness."

The minister's dilemma in these circumstances is told by *The Christian Century* (Chicago, Christian):

"If he rebukes the wickedness of politics, some one will charge him with being a partizan, and with selfish motives desiring the defeat of 'our party.' Reason flees when the party is in danger. The preacher may distinguish between the corruption in the party and the wise statesmanship of which it may boast, but the average hearer can understand nothing but the assaults on the fabric of the party wherein he was born. The politicians have thoroughly indoctrinated the people with the theory that political sin was different from all other, that it must not be mentioned in the pulpit, that to mention was only to degrade the sacred desk. Hence, one of the corrective agencies of Christendom was as effectually silenced as tho it were in the heart of Cathay. We are making some progress in correcting these impressions, but we move slowly. Political sins are popular and profitable; they become defiant under fire, and fight with skill and valor."

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati, Methodist) thinks "it is obvious that to-day there is great confusion and almost chaos in the political outlook, and in the platforms and policies of old-time and new-time parties." The *Advocate's* advice to religious journalism is:

"It must not throw its weight in a partizan fashion to Republican, Democratic, Populist, Socialist, or Prohibition organizations, but debate the issues between them all upon an ethical plane which shall ignore the minor differences and include only the great principles of patriotism and righteousness, upon which all may be supposed to be united. . . . There is only one thing which ministers and the editors of religious papers can do in such a situation, and that is to exhort one and all to consider seriously and prayerfully what duty demands of Christian patriots."

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF INDIA DOUBLED IN THIRTY YEARS

THE MOST outstanding fact revealed by the 1911 census of India, whose advance figures have recently been published, is the phenomenal rate at which Christianity has grown in the Peninsula during the first decade of the present century. Basing its remarks on the official statistics, the *Rangoon Gazette* (Rangoon, Burma) forcefully brings out the marvelous advance made by the native Christian population:

"In 1881 the Christians numbered 1,862,634; in 1891, 2,284,380; in 1901, 2,923,241; and now, in 1911, they have attained the total of 3,876,196, of whom only a very small number, probably not 10 per cent., are European or Eurasian. Whatever allowances must be made in calculating the significance of this total, the fact remains and is a legitimate matter for gratification, that the increase is real and important."

The most remarkable thing about this growth is thus noted:

"It is of interest that in the Native States [governed by native rulers] the increase has relatively been much greater than in British-India proper: in the former, with some seventy-one millions of people, the increase is 365,000, and in the latter, with two hundred and forty millions, only 588,000."

As to the geographical distribution of native Christians in India, this writer says:

"The majority of Christians remain in South India, which has more than two and a third millions, and in which conversion is rendered more easy partly by the fact of Brahminical tolerance, but chiefly because in South India Christian colonies have existed since the fourth century A.D., and probably earlier, and Christianity has deeply imprest itself upon the native faith, as seen in the worship of the god Shiva, and the philosophical systems of the south which accept, unlike the orthodox doctrine of Sankaracharya, the reality of man, of God, and of the universe, and the belief in salvation by faith. But in the Punjab and the United Provinces (in Northern India), also, the figures have more than doubled in the last decade, and there are now almost 380,000 persons who profess the Christian faith."

The most encouraging feature of the growth of the East-Indian Christians is the fact that the other principal religious faiths have made comparatively little progress in Hindustan.

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This is apparent from the following table compiled from figures officially issued by the Census Commissioner:

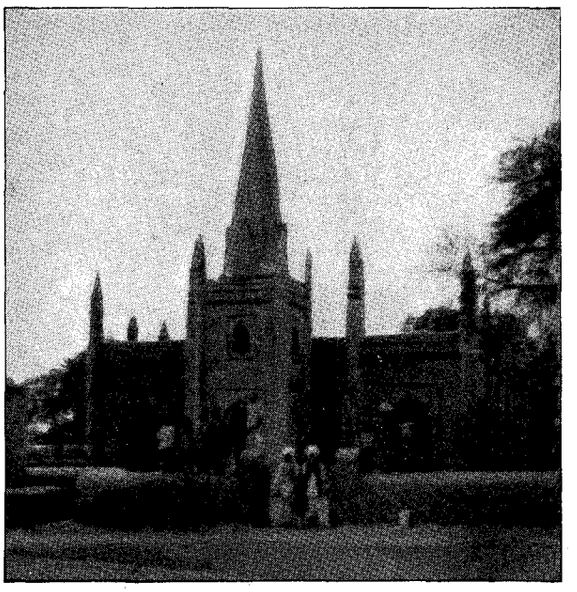
	1901	1911	*Increase about*
Christians	2,923,241	3,876,199	32%
Buddhists	9,476,759	10,670,000	12%
Mohammedans	62,458,077	66,623,412	6%
Hindus	207,147,026	217,586,920	5%

In view of the fact that 1,608,000 people living on the confines of Western India, nearly all of whom profess Mohammedanism, are not included in the figures given for Mohammedans for 1911, as the census does not specify their religion or tabulate them under the head of Moslems, it will be only fair to consider the number of Followers of the Prophet in that year to be 67,691,412. But even when these people are included in the figures for Mohammedans in 1911, the percentage of increase rises barely to 7 instead of 6 per cent.

The increase of the population as a whole has been comparatively little, as shown by the following table, compiled from official statistics:

1911	315,132,537
1901	294,361,056
Increase	20,771,481

When due allowance has been made for the fact that a larger area was included in the last census than in 1901, and 1,731,116 (the number of people living in the territory added in the new census) is therefore to be deducted from the figures showing increase of population, the percentage of increase of population works out to be 6.4.



BUILT BY NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

This church stands in Clarkabad, a native Christian village in the Punjab.

RAILWAY BARS DISAPPEARING.—In April we printed the statement of a prominent railroad official that the increasing sale of liquor on trains had practically transformed the dining-cars into bar-rooms. Last week the press contained the information that the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the instance of the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, has stopt the sale of intoxicants on its trains east of Pittsburg. "It is believed," says the Philadelphia *North American*, "that the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad may be the forerunner of the entire abolition of liquor from trains in this State." The Lackawanna Railroad has adopted a similar rule, and both these roads are only duplicating the action of other lines in many parts of the country. The temperance and religious papers have not yet had time to comment on this new victory for the Anti-Saloon League, but a glance at the daily press shows that there it has caused the dipping of more than one editorial pen. The New York *World* thinks its importance as a reform is negligible, and remarks that "it does, however, involve a constructive restriction of personal liberty." But *The Times*, referring to the way this change has been received on lines where State laws or other compelling forces have already brought it about, says:

"Apparently nobody has suffered from the change severely enough to be led into making audible and articulate protest. Of course, when there is a bar on a train there will be passengers who will mitigate the tedium of their journey by patronizing it with more or less frequency; but for this privilege there seems to have been no real, or at least no strong, demand on the part of the traveling public. The same thing is probably true of many another of the luxuries and facilities provided by transportation companies on land and sea. They are nominally concessions to the needs and tastes of patrons, but really the outgrowth of business rivalries."

HOW NEW YORK'S SUBWAYS AFFECT HER CHURCHES

"WITH THE APPROVAL, by the court of last resort in the State of New York, of the terms of the subway contractors with New York City, there has come the final blow to church conditions on Manhattan Island, and especially to Protestant church conditions." This surprizing statement is made by the New York *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Church), and the implication seems to be that with the increase of real estate values resulting from further subway construction only the richest churches can afford to keep possession of their city property. "Immediately $4,500,000 worth of Protestant church property is offered for sale," we read, "and it is known that churches to the value of $20,000,000 at least will be forced upon the market within the next year." *The Intelligencer* goes on to say:

"Building new subways will be begun in earnest in the early fall, and a system such as the world never saw before, both in length of miles and cost in money, will result. The effect is, as all agree, to change Manhattan Island from New York's local use, and to turn it over wholly to the use of the world. Such a change means a complete change in population, and with that change comes, it seems, the necessity for wholesale removal of churches from the island, or else, as is possible in comparatively few instances, liberal endowments that will insure permanency in present locations.

"Churches offered for sale include two Methodist, one of them large and prosperous ten years ago; the Orthodox Friend in Gramercy Park; three Baptist, only one of which will rebuild in Manhattan; one Reformed (the South Reformed Church), and it is among the largest of all; one Lutheran that happens to suffer more than others because in the theater district; and one Unitarian, made famous by the ministry of Henry W. Bellows and the organization within its walls of one of the great sanitary commissions of the Civil War period. Churches that will soon be forced upon the market include also Presbyterian and Episcopal, altho in the case of the latter, strong efforts will be made toward endowment yet to be raised.

"There are under construction on Manhattan Island at the moment new churches, halls, and buildings erected for religious purposes, all under Protestant control, to the value of $6,500,000, and other projects are talked of that will take as much more. These are chiefly Presbyterian and Episcopal. The conclusion is, not that Protestantism in New York is failing, but that there has begun in this city the most stupendous readjustment of ecclesiastical forces that any city in the world ever entered upon. Final decision of legal points affecting subway contracts has brought the movement to a head in short order, and these early announcements of sales are the result.

"It should, however, be fully understood that while these changes are inevitable and may be progressive, yet they do not signify the abandonment of even Manhattan Island by the forces of Protestantism. Rather is it to be viewed as a rearrangement of these forces, that they may better meet and grapple with the new and startling conditions that confront them. New York City will not only continue to be, as it has recently been called, the 'greatest center of influence in the Protestant

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world,' but will exert that spiritual power in an ever-increasing degree as its world power in every direction increases. And the organized Protestantism of this world center, tho changing perhaps its form and methods, will remain a dynamic force throughout the world thought of the coming ages."

ABOLISHING HELL-FIRE BY VOTE

THE OLD-TIME IDEA of a red-hot material hell of real fire and brimstone was gravely and formally repudiated by the unanimous vote of the International Bible Students' Association, in recent convention at Washington; and since the Association introduced its resolution with the declaration that "almost invariably ministers of the various evangelical denominations privately admit that the Bible does not teach, and that personally they do not believe, the hell-fire theory," the subject has come in for some interesting discussion in the religious press, while the lay papers have contributed by interviewing the clergy. The Bible Students who so successfully revived this time-honored topic are followers of "Pastor" Russell, of Brooklyn, New York, who teaches that the wicked will not be tortured, but annihilated. Here is the resolution approved by the four thousand delegates:

"We do not find the Bible to teach the doctrine of a literal 'hell-fire' or place of fire and brimstone for the punishment of the wicked, but secular history of the formation of the creeds of the Middle Ages reveals the fact that for various reasons, either wisely or unwisely, the doctrine of torment in 'hell-fire' was added to the gospel as taught by Jesus and the Twelve Apostles, necessitating many ridiculous interpretations of the Lord's parables."

Then follows an appeal "to every minister in the United States" to make known his position on this question. But from even farther afield comes the response, a London dispatch to the Kansas City *Star* quoting Canon Hensley Henson of Westminster Abbey, a leading divine of the Anglican Church, as saying: "You can't get any public interest about such a matter here. People would say you were 'flogging a dead horse.'" As representing the non-conformist point of view, the same correspondent quotes the Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, London:

"This seems to me to be a very belated pronouncement. I don't know any clergyman here who believes in eternal punishment; nor do I think any educated clergyman has done so for many years."

After interviewing a number of leading St. Louis clergymen of different denominations, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* was able to report some interesting comments. According to the Rev. Josephus Stephan, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the modern conception of eternal punishment is spiritual, not physical. "The literal hell-fire would be tame in comparison to the spiritual hell-fire, which earthly language and experience have no adequate terms to describe." A similar view was exprest by the Rev. Arthur L. Odell, Presbyterian, who "does not know any Presbyterian minister who believes or preaches" the literal hell of fire and brimstone. The pronouncement by the Bible Students "was superfluous, and can hardly be expected to carry weight," thinks the New York *Christian Herald* (Undenominational), which goes on to say:

"It is a fact too obvious to need comment that there are many evils committed in this life that can not be redressed here, and in all ages the simple sense of justice, human or divine, has pointed to a state of retribution hereafter. As to the character of that state, however, we know little, and speculation does not help us."

The Universalist Leader (Boston and Chicago) approves the resolution passed by the International Bible Students' Association, while at the same time it takes exception to another doctrine of that organization:

"To the members of the Universalist Church who have been in the struggle which has ultimately freed the Christian Church of the incubus of this unholy dogma, the action of the International Bible Students' Association will be received with pleasure as a step in religious progress, but only a step, for it should be understood that this Association does not stand for the full vision of our Church. It has made a tremendous fight against the dogma of the eternal fires of hell, not because it believes in the ultimate triumph of God and Goodness in every human soul, but because it has gone far enough to say that annihilation is better and more nearly the truth than everlasting suffering; and in this it shows its recognition of both the human and the Divine spirit in a degree; it lifts the shadow of useless and enduring suffering, by taking away from the souls the power to suffer, by destroying them; they 'put the miserable wretches out of their misery, as any decent man would put a dog out of its misery when hopelessly afflicted.'

"But how utterly inadequate is such a conception of God and his purpose with his children! How far short this falls of the vision of an adequate God, whose successful purpose insures the winning and the saving of every human soul to righteousness and to him. Most heartily do we join with our brethren in helping to put out the fires of a cruel and senseless hell, but going farther, we invite them all to join with us under the banner of a successful God who will not have one soul 'to be destroyed or cast as rubbish to the void when he hath made the pile complete.'"

The Rev. David S. Phelan, editor of *The Western Watchman* (Catholic), points to the article on hell in the "Catholic Encyclopedia." In this article, written by a priest, the following conclusions are drawn:

"No cogent reason has been advanced for accepting a metaphorical interpretation in preference to the most natural meaning of the words of Scripture. Hence theologians generally accept the opinion that hell is really within the earth. The Church has decided nothing on this subject; hence we may say that hell is a definite place, but where it is, we do not know. St. Chrysostom reminds us: 'We must not ask where hell is, but how we are to escape it.'

"Holy Writ is quite explicit in teaching the eternity of the pains of hell. The torments of the damned shall be forever and ever. . . . God says of the damned, 'Their worm shall not die, and their fire shall not be quenched.' According to the greater number of theologians, the term fire denotes a material fire, and so a real fire. We hold to this teaching as absolutely true and correct. However, we must not forget two things: From Catharinas (died 1553) to our times there have never been wanting theologians who interpret the scriptural term fire metaphorically, as denoting an incorporeal fire; and, second, thus far the Church has not censured their opinion."

We find *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) interpreting the action of the International Bible Students' Association as a move "to attract people into the Protestant churches." "These eminent gentlemen unanimously agreed that the further existence of hell was a menace to the filling of their pews, and therefore did away with the obstacle." But—

"Hell will not be abolished by the resolution of these Bible Students. Nor will their futile attempt to destroy hell by resolution fill their meeting-houses. It will only disgust those outside them now and drive others away, for without the fear of punishment and the hope of reward, there is nothing in Christian doctrine, and, if there be nothing left in Christian doctrine, it is far easier to abandon the pretense of religion.

"So far as they affect the situation, the Bible Students have not made the slightest impression upon hell, but they have pretty effectually abolished themselves as far as a reputation for anything but heresy, and all its kindred abominations, is concerned."

In similar vein comments the Buffalo *Catholic Union and Times:*

"The little crowd of creatures, assembled at Washington, might as well attempt to eclipse the summer sun with their hands as to destroy the force of the great God who built black hell for his enemies for the same reason that he reared heaven's glories for his friends."

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My Tires Get Rim-Cut

Mine Are Overloaded

Mine Don't Seem to Wear

Men—Here Is the Remedy and 200,000 Have Proved It

The Day of No-Rim-Cut Tires

In these days it's folly to buy tires which rim-cut.

Rim-cutting occurs on 23 per cent of the old-type, hooked-base tires. That is shown by statistics, covering thousands of ruined clincher tires.

Those tires may rim-cut when only partly deflated. When a tire is punctured and run flat, rim-cutting may instantly wreck it. And rim-cut tires can't be repaired.

Our patent tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—wipe out this loss entirely. In all our experience, not one has ever rim-cut.

10 Per Cent Oversize Saves 25 Per Cent

This is also the day of the oversize tire. Men are learning that added size means a vast economy.

So No-Rim-Cut tires are made 10 per cent over the rated size. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity.

It takes care of the extras you add to a car. It saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

That 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Maximum Mileage

For tires that wear out too quickly, the remedy is this:

Accept nobody's claims for maximum mileage, based on mere assumption. The guesses of experts are usually wrong.

Years ago, to get actual comparisons, we built a tire testing machine. There we wear out four tires at a time, under actual road conditions. And we meter the mileage on each.

Thus we have compared some 240 formulas and fabrics. There we have proved out every method of wrapping and vulcanizing. There we have compared rival tires with our own.

No-Rim-Cut tires, as made today, are the final result of those years of comparison. They represent the best men know about wear-resisting tires.

They have proved themselves by metered mileage the best tires ever built.

We Control Them

Now other makers offer hookless tires, to meet this competition. But we control by patents the only way to make a satisfactory tire of this type.

Our Tire Book makes this fact so clear that no man can doubt it.

Nine-tenths of all the new-type tires are Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. And the demand for these tires is twelve times larger than three years ago.

Made at a Profit of 8½ Per Cent

Last year our profits on No-Rim-Cut tires was 8½ per cent.

We mention this fact because of present discussion about the high profits on tires.

We are the largest tire makers, with the most modern equipment. So none can make good tires cheaper.

We put into these tires—into special features, materials and oversize—all that we get, save 8½ per cent.

Soon or late, you are bound to join the host of motorists who use these tires.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

The final proof is this: No-Rim-Cut tires, after 13 years, outsell all other tires.

After some 200,000 separate users have tested out these tires.

Today's demand compels an output of 100,000 tires monthly. That's twelve times larger than three years ago.

That tells the verdict of the highest tribunal—the men who buy these tires.

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No-Rim-Cut Tires
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THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
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We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
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(687)

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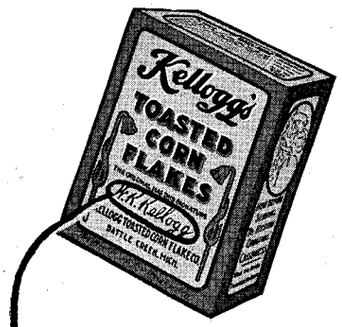
BOBBY has found "the way" even though mother prudently put Kellogg's on the top shelf.

And the reason Bobby likes it better than any of the other goodies is that Kellogg's found "the way" to make it good and *to keep it good*—crisp and fresh all the time, just as it comes from the ovens in the great Battle Creek factory.

It's the Kellogg "way" that has made Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes the most popular of all cereal foods.

That "way" is first to put the utmost goodness into the food itself and then get it to the buyer in the shortest possible time. *Every package goes direct from the ovens to the waiting cars.* There's no inducement for any dealer to buy more than he needs—therefore his stock is *always* fresh and appetizing.

Your grocer will gladly tell you the rest of the story.



THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE

W. K. Kellogg

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HILLES

CHARLES D. HILLES, pilot of the Taft campaign, has been a national figure only a short time, but he is well fitted for the undertaking, if we are to believe the New York *Evening Post*. He would make a good hero for a Samuel Smiles book, having gone from one hard job to another on his way to the front rank of practical politicians, and is declared to be, perhaps, the most notable personal success under the present Administration. Anyhow, his achievements in subordinate positions won for him the confidence and esteem of President Taft, who recommended his election as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Says the writer:

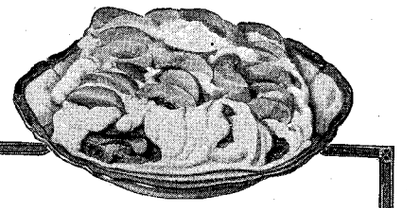
The President's secretary, under present conditions, when he is working at the job, is as busy as O. Henry's one-armed paperhanger with the hives. He must know everybody and everything. He must be able to appraize the actors on the Washington stage, not only at their true value, but at their own estimate of their value. He must know what is going on in politics, legislation, and society, and of all the thousands who come to the White House on one mission or another he must unerringly separate the sheep from the goats. He must work sixteen hours a day and keep his temper and his health. He must always remember that whenever he does anything particularly praiseworthy, the credit must go to the President and the Administration. Whenever the President makes a mistake or commits an indiscretion the perfect secretary must offer himself as the sacrifice.

When the transfer of Hilles from his post in the Treasury Department to the White House as secretary to the President was gazetted in the newspapers, a woman in Virginia, whom he did not know, wrote to him to say that she knew the President had at last found the right man, because of "your prompt attention and personally written reply to my letter to you endorsing the J. V. Bickford site for the new post-office at Hampton, Va." This same correspondent suggested that, "in order to obtain the consolations of philosophy," Mr. Hilles should read Leviticus, xvi chapter, twenty to twenty-second verse. He found this:

"(20). And when he hath an end of reconciling the holy place and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the live goat.

"(21). And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness."

In all the time that Mr. Taft has been in the White House, Hilles has been about the only person about him who has had any political knowledge or acumen. He was about the only man Mr. Taft appointed to office as a reward for political work. The new National Chairman was



'Peach Short Cake

A well made Peach Short Cake is a delightful dessert. Where perfectly ripe and mellow, fresh peaches cannot be had, the canned fruit is about as good. To get a rich, crisp, and fine-flavored crust, use

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Mix and sift two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt; rub into it one heaping tablespoon butter and mix lightly with four tablespoons Borden's Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths cup water. This will make a soft dough, which spread on a buttered pie tin. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Split, and fill with sliced peaches that have been sweetened to the taste, and cover with whipped fresh cream.

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Our sensational book, "Typewriter Secrets," gives all the inside facts about prices, about second-hands, rebuilts and schemes. Sent absolutely free: no salesman will call. You will be under no obligation: just write your name and address on a postal card or on the margin of this page and mail today. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Even if you are not ready to buy now, you will find the book interesting. (111)

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Cows of any breed, or of no breed, may be able to produce just enough butter to qualify for the Register of Merit—*but cows of no other breed* unite as do the Jerseys such

1. Persistency in milk.
2. Richness of milk
   (of 1224 admitted to the Register of Merit on a year's record, 498 have records from 500 lbs. to 1121 lbs. of butter. The aggregate average was 591 lbs. per year).
3. Economy of production.
4. Large yield.
5. Beauty of dairy type.
6. Breeding true to type.
7. Longevity.
8. Adaptability to different foods.
9. Adaptability to different climates.

Consider the Jersey carefully, because she *must* look good to *you* from *all* standpoints of the dairy cow!

We will send facts in regard to her.

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born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 23, 1867, so that a knowledge of politics came to him as an inheritance. In Ohio and Indiana children absorb the rudimentary principles of politics with their multiplication tables. Once upon a time Hilles was a country school teacher. That is the conventional gambit for opening a successful political career. Then he went off on a tangent and came to his true vocation after an unusual interlude. He became interested in juvenile industrial school work, and from 1900 to 1902 was superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, O. Later he was the financial head of the New York Juvenile Asylum at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., from 1902 to 1909. At these two schools he erected buildings at a total cost of $2,000,000, and controlled disbursements for maintenance of $3,000,000.

Mr. Hilles went from Dobbs Ferry to Washington in April, 1909, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the public buildings and the miscellaneous bureaus of the Department. Arthur I. Vorys of Ohio was primarily responsible for Hilles' entrance into politics. Vorys and Hilles were friends back in Lancaster, and Vorys took advantage of the first opportunity to place the younger man in a Government position. We read on:

When the campaign for the nomination of Taft was well under way, Vorys needed some information about conditions in New York, New Jersey, and some of the New England States, and he asked Hilles to get it for him. Hilles made a good job of it. He did some more of the same sort of work after Mr. Taft was nominated and while the campaign for his election was in progress. He came to know Mr. Taft and commended himself highly to the President-elect. The net result was the tender of the Treasury post. In the spring of 1910 Mr. Hilles could have been Surveyor of the Port of New York. He was strongly recommended for the place by a number of New York Congressmen, and Mr. Taft told him he could have it if he wanted it. Before Mr. Hilles was asked to become Mr. Taft's secretary he had already arranged to leave the Treasury Department and go into a business partnership in New York. At the urgent request of the President this arrangement was terminated by Mr. Hilles' prospective partners, to allow him to remain at Washington in his new capacity. Nobody else was considered. While in the Treasury Department he had been of assistance to Mr. Taft in working out a number of problems of politics.

As the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the erection of public buildings and the choice and purchase of sites for public buildings, he had occasion to come into the most intimate contact with almost every member of the House and Senate. The choice of sites for public buildings is frequently freighted with political possibilities for the members of Congress most directly concerned. Mr. Hilles conducted this tedious and trying business with such circumspection and impartiality as to make many friends. These friends will stand him in good stead in his new work.

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PRICES of almost everything used in cooking, except Crisco, have gone up steadily. Pure lard is materially higher than Crisco while butter costs nearly twice as much.

Moreover, when you use Crisco in place of butter and lard you use about one-fifth less. Thus Crisco is more economical than either butter or lard even without considering the difference in price.

But the real economy of Crisco cannot be measured in money. Crisco being purely vegetable is far more digestible than cooking fats of animal origin, especially lard. It makes your food not only more delicious but more *wholesome.*

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The Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

Most of your friends use it and *profit* by it

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If Mercury and Air Didn't Go Up Fountain Pens Wouldn't *Leak*

WHEN mercury in a thermometer gets warm it goes up.

When air in a fountain pen gets warm in your pocket it goes up too—up the feed tube.

Now, this "going up" habit of air is what makes all the ink-smearing trouble.

It happens like this: When you set an ordinary fountain pen in your pocket, point up, some lazy ink stays up in the feed tube—won't all run down.

Up goes the heated air through the inky feed tube, pushing the lazy ink up and out, all over the writing end of the pen.

Now, George S. Parker, of Janesville, Wisconsin, said: "I'll get all the ink down out before the heated air goes up."

So he invented a *curved feed tube*, which bends and touches the barrel wall. This touch sucks all ink out of the feed tube and drops it in the reservoir below the instant you set a Parker Pen in your pocket.

That is what makes it impossible for air to force ink out on the writing end of a Parker Pen.

The curved feed tube is called the Lucky Curve, and that queer force, Capillary Attraction, which makes a sugar lump suck coffee, is what sucks the ink out of the Lucky Curve.

Parker Pens write smooth as glass, for the 14k gold pens are pointed with hardest Iridium. And the Parker Spear Head Ink Controller never allows any blotting or skipping.

PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PEN

Standard Style Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pens, $1.50 to $250.00, according to size and ornamentation.

New Parker Jack Knife Safety Pen won't leak in *any* position. Carry it upside down in pocket of your white vest. Pen knife size for lady's purse. Prices $2.50 up.

New Parker *Disappearing* Clip grips like a snapping turtle, but slides back into its shell when you want to write.

Dealers sell Parkers on 10 days' trial. If unsatisfactory your money quickly refunded.

If your dealer doesn't keep Parkers, send us his name. We'll send you catalog and fill your order direct. *Do it today.*

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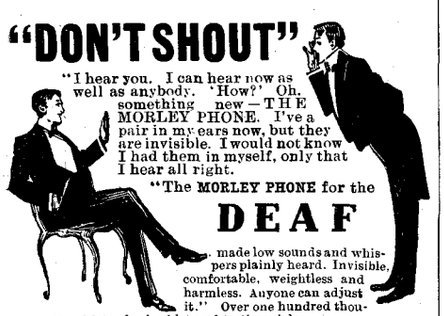

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made low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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In the White House Mr. Hilles was an instant success. It soon became apparent that he was to be not only secretary to the President, but Mr. Taft's personal political manager. The second job soon became more important than the first. Mr. Taft's campaign for renomination was started. Mr. Hilles actively managed it, with what prudence and shrewdness and success was shown at Chicago last month. It was almost inevitable, after the action taken there, that Mr. Hilles should continue his work in a larger and broader field and manage the national campaign. In managing Mr. Taft's renomination campaign from the White House, Hilles came in contact with and became known to most of the Republican politicians in the United States. He has won their confidence and respect. He can bring Mr. Taft as far along the road to the desired goal as anybody who could be chosen. His choice will have an influence in putting the Republican campaign this summer on a higher, cleaner plane than would have resulted had any of the old political hacks who were under consideration been chosen. Hilles knows the game of national politics; he knows the chief personalities who figure in it. He is competent to estimate their abilities and their shortcomings.

ARRESTED FOR WALKING

THE gospel of the "open road" preached so vigorously by Walt Whitman and others, has evidently not taken root in some localities. In fact, there are communities evidently where long-distance walking not only arouses suspicion, but is considered actually criminal, at least by our vigilant guardians of the public peace. This was discovered by no less authority than the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, New York, whose trial for heresy before the officials of the Episcopal Church a few years ago was a subject of discussion throughout the country. Dr. Crapsey tramped for several weeks, mingling with many phases of life, and studying rural types in particular. He says he enjoyed the rôle of experimental vagabond, despite rough treatment received on various occasions—he wanted to come in touch with humble life by observing it first-hand, and by entering into some of its struggles, and he thinks he succeeded. The incident which imprest upon him the prejudice in small communities against one's right to walk the public highways for long distances so long as he behaves himself occurred in a small Eastern town, and Dr. Crapsey tells about it in the New York *Sun:*

During and at the close of my vagrancy I learned that in this clime and country walking is both a disgrace in the eyes of society, and a crime in the estimation of the officers of the law. Whenever I was due to arrive in any given town the persons expecting me would wait for my coming at the railway station. Not finding me there upon the arrival of the train, they

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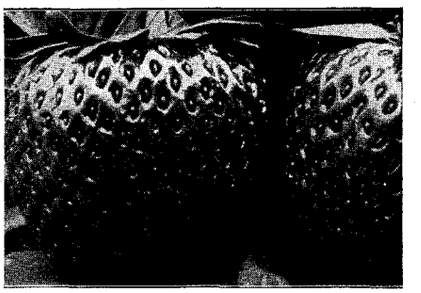
this August and Have a Crop of Delicious, Big, Red, Juicy Berries Next June



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Readers of The Digest want berries quickly. None of you want to wait two springs for a crop, as you positively must if you set out anything but pot-grown plants.

This year I have a magnificent lot of plants of two of the wonderful Van Fleet hybrids, two varieties that I have been testing during the last four years, and I can conscientiously say **I have never grown strawberries that I can recommend more highly**, as **best** in **every way.** I have named them

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August is the time to plant—now is the time to order.

I'll tell you how to properly prepare the bed for largest yield of biggest and juiciest berries.

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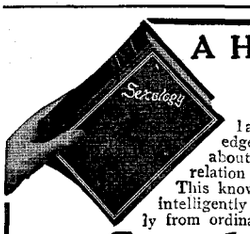

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(*Illustrated*)

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

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would return, disappointed, to their village, only to discover me walking in the street. They would exclaim:

"Why, how did you get here? What train did you come by?"

I would answer: "I did not come by any train."

"Did you come by automobile?"

"No."

"Well, how did you come?"

"I walked."

"Walked?"

"Yes; I walked."

"What! Not from Salamanca?"

"Yes; from Salamanca."

"Walked eighteen miles!"

Then there was a look of astonishment verging on pity and contempt, and the further exclamation, "Well, I declare!"

The man who walks is considered either an idiot or a pauper. If he has not the money to ride he is a vagabond, and if he has the money to ride and does not do it he is looked upon as a fool. That one would walk for the mere pleasure of walking seems no longer comprehensive to the average man or woman. I had one very amusing evidence of this.

On one occasion I took my grip to be forwarded by express to a city that I expected to reach in a few days. I asked the station agent the charges. On learning them, I said: "What is the price of a ticket?" wishing to find out whether it cost more to send the grip than to go oneself.

The station agent instantly looked up and said: "Why, you must not let that trouble you, sir. I will gladly give you the money to make up the difference."

I thanked him kindly, but said, "I prefer to walk."

"What, not walk to Jamestown! Why, that is more than twenty miles."

I answered, "I know it; but still I mean to walk."

Along the way from time to time I was offered rides, which, with but a few exceptions, I declined with thanks, only to receive a contemptuous, stony stare in return. The disgrace of walking I had to endure all along the way. Its criminal character was made clear to me at the close of my period of vagrancy.

Toward midnight on June 27 I was waiting to take the awful and inevitable railway train that was to carry me out of the land of vagrancy into the regions of civilization. The spirit of the vagrant still being strong within me, I wandered out of the station and down one of the streets of the little city. As I strolled along I noticed a police officer trying the doors of the various stores.

I stood idly watching him at his work. Suddenly he lifted his eyes and discovered me slowly walking along. He came upon me, and in violent and profane language demanded to know my name and my business. I answered him, quietly at first, "That, sir, is no concern of yours." He still insisted, heaping profane epithets upon me, to know my name and business. I still insisted that that was no concern of his.

He then "damned" me to "hell," told me he knew what I was, called me a wop, a snooper, and a sneak, a peeker and other various appellations, many of which were new to my ears. As I still refused to gratify his imperious curiosity, he seized me by the collar and dragged me through the

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MEN say that these new Blades make the Gillette shave more grateful than ever to the sensitive skin. They are the finest, smoothest shaving edge ever made—specially uniform and lasting. If you are not a Gillette user, get a Gillette and some of these 1912 Blades today. They will shave you velvet-smooth in spite of a stiff, heavy beard, and leave your face feeling refreshed and cool. Nothing to learn with the Gillette. No bother with strops and hones. No special preparation—just a good lathering, *well rubbed in,* as usual. Two sizes of packet—12 Blades (24 shaving edges) in nickel-plated box, $1.00; 6 Blades (12 shaving edges) in carton, 50 cents.

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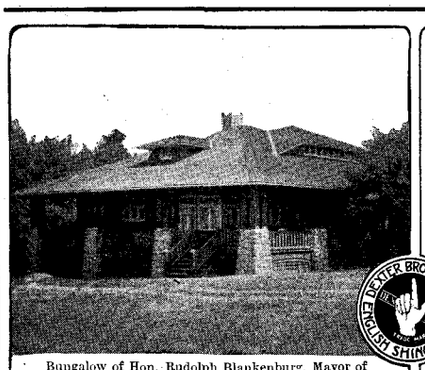

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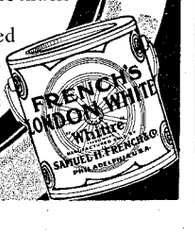

streets, still heaping abuse, threatening me with his club.

When I remonstrated with him, and told him I was a free citizen of the United States, he said: "To hell with the United States."

I hinted to him that he had better take care, as he might be making a false arrest. This excited both his anger and his derision. He jerked and mauled me and said he had a mind to beat me up, and told me it was my good luck that I had fallen into his gentle hands, and not into the hands of another officer whom he named, who he said would have broken my head at the beginning.

When we reached the station, I attempted to enter through the public door. He jerked me by the collar, and commanded me to enter by another door, which was evidently the door for the prisoners. At the station he charged me before the sergeant with walking on the streets, and refusing to give to him my name and business. He translated my answer into his own method of speech. He told the sergeant that I said to him that it was none of his "damn" business.

This I indignantly denied. Then the sergeant heaped abuse upon me in the same manner that had been used by the officer. I demanded that they should make a specific charge. Meantime, I gave the sergeant my name and my business. I told him I was a Socialist lecturer. This added fury to the fire, and with the usual prefix I was called an anarchist.

A man sitting in the station recognized me, and identified me to the sergeant. That did not lessen at all the abuse of either the sergeant or the officer. I still insisted on their preferring a charge. My name was entered on the police register, but the officer arresting me made no charge.

We had it back and forth for a time. Had it not been for the fact that I had important engagements the next day, I should have insisted upon their placing me in the prison for the night, that I might have presented the matter in the courts, and had judgment on the question as to whether it is a crime or no to walk. As it was, by the advice of the gentleman sitting in the station, I left that place.

As I was leaving the sergeant gave me a command to go down to the railway station and to sit there until my train left for Rochester. I was to rise from my seat and walk to my train and sit until I reached my own city. I told the sergeant in plain language that I would take no orders from him. I would sit or walk (the sergeant said "set") at my own will and pleasure. The disgrace of walking I must bear. Whether walking is a crime or not is still a matter to be determined by the court. The decision will be awaited with some concern by all those who still find pleasure in walking by the way.

Slow.—Mr. Briggs called one evening to see his sweetheart, and her little brother, Tom, was entertaining him until the young woman came down.

"Tom, when your sister comes down and is comfortably seated on the couch with me, I want you to tiptoe in softly and turn the gas down low, will you?"

"You're too late," replied the boy. "Sister just told me to come in and turn it out."—*Judge.*

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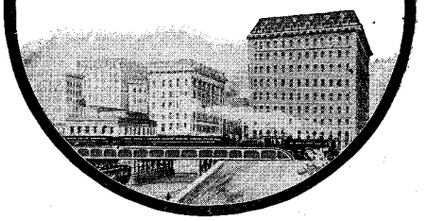

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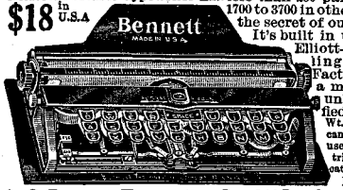

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Filial.—" I thought your father looked very handsome with his gray hairs."

" Yes, dear old chap. I gave him those."—*London Opinion.*

Mistaken.—MR. TIMID (hearing noise at 2 A.M.)—" I th—think, dear, that there is a m—man in the house."

HIS WIFE (scornfully)—" Not in this room."—*Tit Bits.*

Undaunted.—TED—" What became of his summer hotel that failed because the place was so unhealthy? "

NED—" Oh, he's running it now as a sanitarium."—*London Telegraph.*

A Quick Thinker.—Boss—" Young man, this is the third time, to my knowledge, that you've buried a grandmother."

BOY—" Well, you see, boss, my grandfather was a Mormon."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Strictly Legal.—" What did you do with your book whose leaf you found loosened?"

" Put it through a legal process."

" What do you mean? "

" Had it bound over to keep the piece."—*Baltimore American.*

Up-to-the-Minute.—" Some class to our graduating exercises, believe me."

" Aw, roped in some senator, I s'pose."

" Senator nothing. We had the diplomas delivered by a southpaw pitcher. Some class, eh? "—*Kansas City Journal.*

Such is Politics.—" You used to root for the Mayor. Now you knock him. Explain it."

" Before I voted for him he gave me a pint of beer, but after the election I found he had it put in my bill."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Torturer.—" Nobody knows how I have suffered," she complained.

" Does your husband abuse you? " her friend asked.

" No, but he can sit for hours without hearing a word that I say."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Lucky.—" This is the third time you have been here for food," said the woman at the kitchen door, to the tramp. "Are you always out of work? "

" Yes'm," replied the itinerant. " I guess I was born under a lucky star."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Trapt.—" Pink, I'm afraid you are wasting your time brushing my hat. I don't seem to have anything smaller than a $10 bill."

" I kin change dat all right, boss."

" Then you don't need the tip. So long, Pink."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hardly.—" Come now, Hemma," said the Whitechapel bridegroom, " you're goin' to s'y 'obey' when you comes to it in th' service, ain't you? "

" Wot, me? " cried the bride. " Me s'y 'obey' to you! Why, blime me, 'Ennery, you ain't 'arf me size! "—*Tit Bits.*

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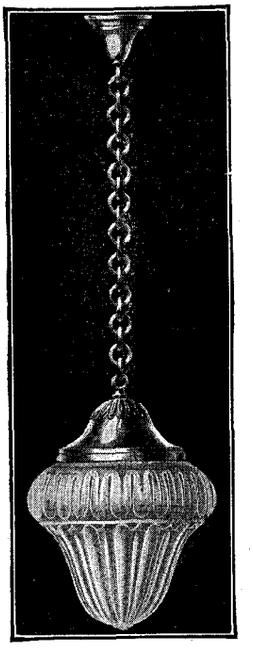

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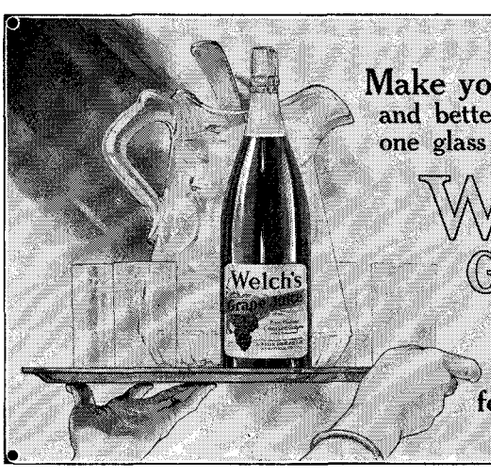

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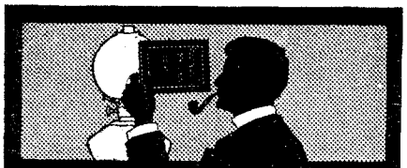

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Another Kind.—KNICKER—"Is Roosevelt a teetotaler?"

BOCKER—"No; he is a T. R. totaler."—*New York Sun.*

Too Conscientious.—"What sent your grocer into bankruptcy?"

"Selling cantaloup with a guarantee."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Great Chance.—ARTIST (surprizing a burglar)—"Stay just where you are for five minutes. The light effect is simply fine!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Effective.—"How did you like the actor who played the king?"

"Ever since I saw him I've been in favor of a republic."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Agreed.—HOKUS—"Toothache, eh? I'd have the blamed thing pulled if it were mine."

POKUS—"So would I, if it were yours."—*Puck.*

The Test.—LITTLE BROTHER—"What's etiquette?"

LITTLE BIGGER BROTHER—"It's saying 'No, thank you,' when you want to holler 'Gimme!'"—*Judge.*

Not Going.—"Are you going to her wedding?" the jilted suitor was asked.

"No. I haven't the least desire to feel like August Belmont at a Democratic convention."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Another Peril.—"But, Peter, you should be grateful that you were saved from drowning, and not cry like that."

"Yes, but there come my aunts and now I'll be kissed all the afternoon."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Her Preference.—"It's all very well for the minister to preach from the text, 'Remember Lot's wife,'" said an overworked, discouraged matron, "but I wish he would now give us an encouraging sermon on the wife's lot."—*Lowell Courier.*

Try It.—VICAR TO MRS. THATCHBAG (whose baby has recently been christened)—"Ah, Mrs. Thatchbag, I never remember any baby behaving so well in the water."

MRS. THATCHBAG—"Lor! sir, that was because me and Jim 'ad been practising on 'im for about a week afore with a watering-can."—*P. I. P.*

On the Hunt.—"I wonder what has become of my husband. Three days ago I sent him to match a sample at a department store. He hasn't been seen since."

"I saw him yesterday. He was at the third counter of the fourteenth aisle, and was just starting for the fourteenth counter of the third aisle."—*Washington Herald.*

Hippo Described.—Johnny, who had been to the circus, was telling his teacher about the wonderful things he had seen.

"An' teacher," he cried, "they had one big animal they called the hip—hip——

"Hippopotamus, dear," prompted the teacher.

"I can't just say its name," exclaimed Johnny, "but it looks just like 9,000 pounds of liver."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

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A Hard Test.—"Can I get a steak here and catch the one o'clock train?"

"It depends on your teeth, sir."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Generous Lad.—OLD LADY (to newsboy)—"You don't chew tobacco, do you, little boy?"

NEWSBOY—"No, mum; but I kin give you a cigarette."—*Brooklyn Life*

Not Crazy.—"Do you think Oscar proposed to me merely on account of my money?"

"Well, my dear, you know he must have had some reason."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Brilliant Idea.—ARTIST—"I'd like to devote my last picture to a charitable purpose."

CRITIC—"Why not give it to an institution for the blind?"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Hard-Worked.—"I think I will take my phonograph along when I take my vacation," said Mr. Homely.

"That's a good idea," assented Mr. Nextdoor. "It certainly needs a vacation."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 19.—Dispatches from Constantinople say two Italian torpedo boats are destroyed during a bombardment of the fortifications guarding the Dardanelles.

July 21.—Eighty-four men, women, and children are slain by Zapatist revolutionists in an attack on a passenger train near the City of Mexico.

July 22.—Andrew Lang, poet, critic, and novelist, dies at his old home at Banchory, Scotland.

July 24.—Cable dispatches say Piuru, a town of 10,000 population in Peru, is devastated by an earthquake and many persons are killed.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 19.—The Committee on Elections, in a report to the House, declares that Representative Theron Catlin, of the Eleventh Missouri district, was elected in violation of a State law limiting the expenditure of money for campaign purposes, and asks that he be unseated.

July 20.—The Senate passes the House bill forbidding interstate traffic in prize-fight motion-picture films.

Representative Stanley, chairman of the House Steel Investigating Committee, denies reports that the committee will recommend the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. He says the committee will do nothing to interfere with legal proceedings already instituted by the Department of Justice for its dissolution.

July 24.—The Senate passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, carrying $116,000,000.

July 25.—The La Follette Wool Revision Bill is passed by the Senate, 47 to 20.

GENERAL

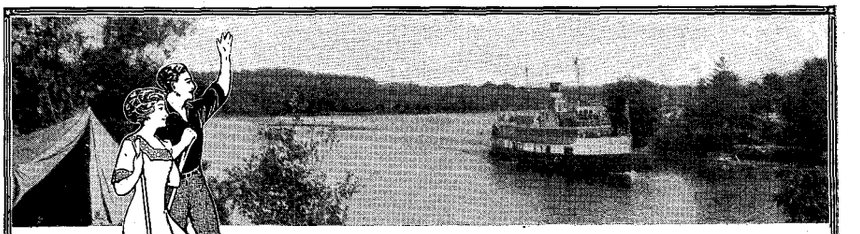
July 20.—The National Packing Company, the so-called Beef Trust, has been dissolved, says an official report of United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson of Chicago.

July 22.—C. H. Hanford, federal judge of the Western District of Washington, telegraphs his resignation to President Taft and the Congressional investigation of his conduct in office is halted.

July 24.—A $50,000,000 shoe manufacturers' combination, to be known as the American Standard Shoe Company, and to include most of the manufacturers in the Eastern States, is formed at Boston.

According to news dispatches sixty or more persons in Western Pennsylvania are killed in floods following a cloudburst.

July 25.—It is announced that ex-Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana will be the choice of the Roosevelt forces for temporary chairman of the National Progressive Convention at Chicago on August 5.



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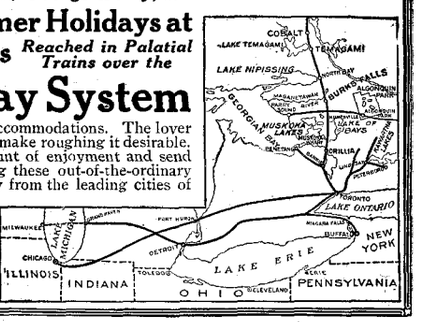

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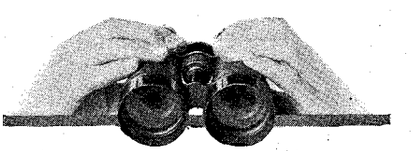

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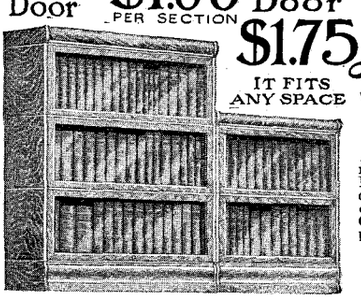

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. F. J.," Peabody, Mass.—"It is a vote" does not in any way explain that a vote has been taken and a motion carried. In announcing these conditions a chairman might say appropriately, "A vote has been taken," and "The motion is carried."

"J. R. P.," Webster, N. C.—"It would have been better to wait" is correct. Wherever the intention is to express time contemporary with that of the principal verb the present infinitive should be used. The past infinitive when used denotes a time previous to that of the principal verb.

"A. C. B.," Hartford, Conn.—The name of the premier city of the State of New York is, as you say, correctly, New York, and not New York City. The use to which you direct attention is merely one for commercial convenience.

"J. A. S.," Worcester, Mass.—In the sentence "I hope she arrived *safely* last week," the word "safely" should be interpreted in its widest sense. Thus, the hope exprest is not only one concerning the actual manner of her arrival—that is in a safe manner, or free from danger or hazard; securely and without risk, but also, without injury or harm; without mistake or disappointment. The adjective *safe* in the sense "having escaped hurt, injury, or damage" might have been used instead of the adverb *safely*. The intention of the writer must be known, however, before judgment can be pronounced on which is the most appropriate term to use. Tennyson in "The Princess" preferred *safe* in the following lines:

"But let your Prince (our royal word upon it,
He comes back *safe*) ride with us to our lines."

And Gay, in the midst of all his troubles (see Fable 37), did the same—

"Alas! you know the cause too well;
The salt is spilt, to me it fell.
Then to contribute to my loss,
My knife and fork were laid across;
On Friday, too! the day I dread;
Would I were *safe* at home, in bed!
Last night (I vow to Heaven 'tis true),
Bounce from the fire a coffin flew.
Next post some fatal news shall tell!
God send my Cornish friends be well!"

"A. M. T." Texas.—In the sentence you cite, "*According to my watch it is just ten o'clock*," the words *according to* must be considered as an idiomatic phrase meaning "as indicated by." Some persons construe "according" an adverb modifying the prepositional phrase that follows it. Others, and Dr. Webster among them, construe it a participle. In his octavo dictionary Webster declares: "It is never a preposition," but Goold Brown, using the sentence "This is a construction *not according to* the rules of grammar," points out that if it is not a preposition in this instance, it is a participle. Lindley Murray has shown that *according to* is exprest in Latin and Greek by a single preposition, and declares that if *to* alone is the preposition in English, then *according* must be an adverb.

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